CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28667—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday,
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th Feb.
P.I. ROME	5500	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th ,,
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
P.I. KHEDIVE	3888	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th ,,
P.I. MERCAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
P.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	16th ,,
P.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	23rd ,,
† ASSAM	3021	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
P.I. PEKIN	3809	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th ,,
P.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st ,,
				Friday.
ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked P. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th Feb.
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd Feb.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 12, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3599	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3389	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on 20th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on the 17th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 21st February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of Eng. and Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd Week in Feby, for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st ,, In March, ,,
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd ,, ,, ,,
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3891	1st ,, In April, ,,

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.
These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	R. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ITALIAN WINES.

	Doz. qts. Rs. a.	Doz. pts. Rs. a.
Barolo, finest red wine	... 22	8
Castel Ricaldone, good dinner wine	... 17	0
Chianti in flasks, very fine	... 21	0
Capri G. Scala, delicious white wine	... 18	0
Vermouth Cinzano, delicate Italian wine	... 18	0

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in Exchange, our Prices are increased by about 5 per cent. from the 25th ult.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALID PORT.

RICH in Flavour, Excellent in Body, and Nourishing in Quality. A fine wholesome Family Wine, and one well-adapted for use when Wine is medically prescribed as a Tonic to the Invalid and a Beverage to the Convalescent.—Selected from Special Vintages.
Quarts, Rs. 33 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 18 per doz.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, which, being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of Selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

GEM BRACELETS.

FINE GOLD BRACELETS, RICHLY JEWELLED, WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, etc.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Gold Daisy Pattern Bracelet, with Brilliant Centre	44	50
Fine Gold Band Bracelet, set with Fine Diamond	74	83
Fine Gold Plain Band, set with Rubies and Diamonds	170	190
Fine Gold Bracelet, richly ornamented, 2 Row Pearl Bracelet of finely selected Pearls	95	105
Do. do. do.	126	140
Pearl Crescent on Fine Gold Band	63	70

NEW PATTERNS IN PEARL WORK.	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Double Row Pearl Crescent on Solid Fine Gold Wire Bangle	27	30
Do. do. Pearl Flower and Spray	27	30
Do. do. Pearl Swallow Bangle	30	34
Pearl Horse-Shoe on Fine Gold Twisted Bracelet	60	65
Pearl Knot on Fine Gold Rope Pattern Bracelet	120	135
Pearl Centre on Double Corded Bangle	63	70

LADIES' FICHU BROOCHES.

IN PLAIN GOLD, OR JEWELLED, WITH PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &c. THE LATEST FASHIONS AND DESIGNS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Pearl Crescent	54	60
Do. do. Larger	108	120
Fine Pearl Crescent and Star, with Diamond Centre, Converts into Hair Pin	144	160
Fine Pearl Star, with Diamond Centre, Converts into Hair Pin	112	125
Do. do. Medium size	130	145
Do. do. Larger ,,	158	175
Oriental Pearl Spray Brooch	80	90
Ruby, Diamond, and Sapphire Clusters on Fine Gold Bar	85	95
Fine Gold Hunting Brooch, with Fox's Head, Horse-Shoe and Whip	24	27
Fine Pearl Harp	44	48
Fine Pearl Swallow	100	112
Fine Pearl Double Horse-Shoe	75	85
Fine Pearl Double Horse-Shoe on Bar, with Pearl Ends	62	70
Fine Gold Curb Pattern, with Pearl Horse-Shoe Centre	38	42
Moonstone, Ruby, and Diamond Cluster on Fine Gold Bar with Pearl Ends	40	45
Fine Gold Daisy Centre on two Bars	25	28
Fine Gold Hunting Thong and Triple Horse-Shoe Brooch, richly set with Pearls	60	67

JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF NEW AND PRETTY DESIGNS IN FINE SELECTED ORIENTAL PEARLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Pearl Double Horse-Shoe on Bar with 3 Fine Whole Pearls	90 0	100 0
Fine Pearl Entwined Heart Brooch	27 0	30 0
Three Pearl Flowers on Gold Bar	27 0	30 0
3 Fine Pearl Swallows on Bar	42 0	47 0
Fine Gold Flower Brooch	20 0	22 8
Fine Chased Gold Bar Brooch with Pearl Cluster Ends	45 0	51 0
Gold Twisted Bar Brooch	16 8	18 8
3 Fine Gold Shamrocks on Bar	27 0	30 0
Bright Gold Curb Brooch	27 0	30 0
Pearl Flower and Bow Safety Pin	12 0	13 8
Pearl Horse-Shoe and Spray Safety Pin	12 0	13 8
Pearl Double Horse-Shoe Safety Pin	12 0	13 8
Pearl Heart and Spray Lace Brooch	15 0	17 0
Fine Pearl Flower and Spray Lace Brooch	21 0	23 8
Pearl Horse-Shoe Safety Pin Brooch	14 0	16 0
Fine Pearl Crescent and Star Safety Pin Brooch	15 0	17 0
Plain Gold Safety Pin in Case	12 0	13 8
Do. do. Large	14 8	16 8

A Fine Gem Butterfly Brooch, Set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearls, measuring 1¼ inches across, and forms a Hair Pin at pleasure, complete in Velvet Case. Cash, Rs. 120, Credit, Rs. 135.

THE NEW LADIES' LANGTRY WATCH CHAIN.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gold Alma Pattern with Richly Chased Ball, complete in case	32 8	36 0
Fine Gold Woven Wire Pattern with Richly Chased Gold Ball Drop	54 0	60 0

A variety of Ladies' Long and Double Albert Gold Chains, from Cash, Rs. 67-8; Credit, Rs. 75.

SCARF PINS.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS IN FINE GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES, THE LATEST FASHIONS, COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "Merry Thought" Pin, Jewelled Rubies, and Diamonds	27 0	30 0
Fine Gold "Flower" Pin, set with Diamonds	18 0	20 0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Whip" Pin	12 0	14 0
Fine Gold Shamrock Pin, with Pearl Centre	10 0	11 4
Fine Gold Knot Pin	10 0	11 4
The New Enamelled Pansy Pins, with Brilliant Centre	30 0	34 0
Fine Brilliant "Horse-Shoe" Pin	135 0	152 0
Pearl Crescent Pin with Pearl Knob	16 0	18 0
Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Pin, with Pearl Knob	19 0	21 0
Fine Pearl Horse-Shoe Pin	14 0	16 0
Fine Pearl Crescent Pin, with Diamond Star	36 0	40 0
Fine Gold and Jewelled Horse-Shoe Pins. From Cash, Rs. 10; Credit, Rs. 11-4	150 0	168 0

FINE GOLD BEAD PINS, From—Cash, Rs. 8½; Credit, Rs. 9; to Cash, Rs. 12; Credit Rs. 13-8.

GOLD STUDS.

COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Gold Flat Top Studs	16 0	18 0
Do. do. do. Bevelled Edges	16 0	18 0
Plain Gold Cheese-Shaped Studs	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Engraved Tops	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Hammered Tops	16 0	18 0
Handsome Diamond Horse-Shoe Dress Studs	117 0	130 0
Set of Single Stone Diamond Studs, Claw Setting	135 0	150 0
Single Stone Diamond Star Set Studs for Dress Shirts	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	54 0	60 0
Plain Gold Dress Studs, Set with Pearls	19 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from 21st January, 1892.

CAUTION!!! AVOID SUN STROKE AND BUY TO-DAY ONE OF HOAR'S "RELIABLE" HELMETS.

LADIES'. THE BEST MADE AT LOWEST PRICES. GENTS'.

HOAR & CO., CASH HATTERS, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them:—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	,, T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	,, H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	,, T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	,, E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COUGH BRONCHITIS! ASTHMA!!

D. B. MOTIWALA'S

VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS

STAND unsurpassed, even after 16 years, as a Cheap, Pleasant, Safe, and Efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all Throat and Lung Affections. As they combine cheapness with efficacy, they are popular with the rich and the poor, young and old, Natives and Europeans.

Price 4, 6, and 10 Annas per Phial.

For certificates of cures given by Medical Gentlemen, H. M.'s Military and Civil Officers and Europeans and Natives, of high position, see hand-bills.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

S. B. MOTIWALA,
FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Out of numerous Certificates a small Selection of European Certificates is given below:—

I can testify to the efficacy of your Pills for Cough, four bad cases having succumbed to their treatment very satisfactorily, twenty and twenty-four pills being sufficient in each case; and in a case of Bronchitis, too, I found them afford relief.

JAMES JONES,
(Executive Engineer, Goolbarga, Hyderabad).

Your Cough Pills I gave to an old woman who had been suffering from Asthma and a harassing Cough for the last four years. Giving four pills four times daily, the second day she found relief, and before the bottle was finished she has been entirely cured.

FRED. FANO,
(Assist. Dist. Settlement Officer).

We are happy to inform you that Motiwala's Cough Pills have really done immense good to the family of the Proprietor, for which please accept our best thanks.

VAN ETTEN & Co.,
(General Merchants, the Mofussil Agency House, Calcutta).

I have great reliance in your Pills, and have recommended them to many of my friends and acquaintances.

R. MYER,
(Late Head Clerk, H. E. the Governor of Bombay).

Please send me six phials for Asthma, same as those by which you cured Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Carney.

THOS. G. MOORE,
(Ballast Inspector, Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway).

I am recommending your Pills to all whom I meet, and wherever I have recommended your medicines have given every satisfaction.

JNO. H. BIRD,
(Proprietor, Civil and Military Institute at Dinapore).

I have personally used and also used on others Motiwala's Dysentrodyne and Vegetable Cough Pills, and have always found a ready cure where they have been tried.

C. H. BONSEY,
(Asst. P. W. Inspector, D. N. K. Railway).

I have tried your Pills in a case of a severe Cough, and also of severe pains in the side. They have cured me of the Cough and have relieved me greatly of the pains in my side.

M. CARNEY,
(Wife of Mr. Carney, Engine Driver, G.I.P. Railway).

I never like to be without Motiwala's Cough Pills. I recommend them to every one. In fact, I give away the supply I get from you from time to time. Please to send a large bottle to my address.

JAS. JONES,
(Executive Engineer, Goolbarga).

I have tried both the Cough Pills and your Dysentrodyne, and have found them really good and a boon to poor sufferers.

W. W. TOPHAM,
(Chief Clerk, Passenger Supdt.'s Office, G.I.P. Ry.)

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

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KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*

WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY 4TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH, of MARCH

AT MALABAR POINT,

WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities :—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates :—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m..	3
For the Second Fete (Monday, 7th March) do. do. ..	2
For the Third Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) from 9-0 to 11-0	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all three Fetes	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE :—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Birdwood, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Budgen, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Bissett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Barnett, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Bruel, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Budrudin Trabjee, Mrs.	Peroshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Bozoni, Mrs.	Provost, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Mrs.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Tulang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
F. D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.
Jardine, Mrs.	

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Open DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.

A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE EVERY AFTERNOON.

ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,

Assisted by Mr. GEO. C. MILN, Miss KATE DOUGLAS, and Miss FRANCES ROSS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,"

TO-DAY (TUESDAY) FEBRUARY 16TH,

In Aid of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

MR. GEO. C. MILN as "BASSANIO."

MR. C. M. CURSETJEE as "SHYLOCK."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.

In Aid of the LEPER ASYLUM.

MR. GEO. C. MILN as "SHYLOCK."

The performance each evening will commence with the delightful Comedietta,

"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

Prices as usual. Box Plan at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"GRAND PEOPLE'S NIGHT."

LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do.	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do.	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.

An excellent Brass Band plays from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

NUGENT & CO., Proprietors.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "IAGO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "ANNIE BARROW," ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested TO PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Victoria Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible to any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1892.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 24th February next, offers for the purchase of any quantity out of 18 lots of old material, consisting of telegraph and fencing wire, fish plates, bolts and nuts, wheels, wrot iron, and steel tyres, wrot and cast miscellaneous scrap iron, &c., aggregating about 894 tons, now lying in the Store Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, also, 12 tons old cast steel files at Storekeeper's Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers(quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts, weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, February 15, 1892.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH

COUGH AND COLD?

USE

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

The never-failing Specific for

PULMONARY

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,

and settled

CONSUMPTION.

It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clears the throat of

HOARSENESS,

and strengthens the

VOCAL ORGAN.

☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1-0.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

BOMBAY.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... HERBERT FLEMMING.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING

SATURDAY next, February 20th, at 9 p.m.

ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON SEASON.

First Appearance in Bombay of the Young English Tragedienne

JANET ACHURCH

and

CHARLES CHARRINGTON,

supported by

HERBERT FLEMMING

and

COMPLETE COMPANY.

Who have just terminated the most successful Season on record at the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta.

The Season being positively limited to Six Nights, there will be a Change of Programme each Evening.

SATURDAY,	Feb. 20.	"Forget Me Not."
MONDAY	,, 22.	"The Money Spinner."
TUESDAY	,, 23.	"Camille."
WEDNESDAY	,, 24.	"Special Shakespearian and Old English Comedy Programme.
THURSDAY	,, 25.	"A Doll's House" (Ibsen.)
FRIDAY	,, 26.	"Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen.)

Reserved Seats can now be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. for any Night of the Season.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 319 (Cl 1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Notice is hereby given that Abdul Rahman Street, from Pydoni to the CRAWFORD Market, will be closed for all wheeled traffic except Tram cars, going North or South, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th inst., between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. for Drain Cleaning Operations.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 13th Feb. 1892.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, to the AKOLA CENTRAL JAIL of No. 20 Water Twist during the official year 1892-93. The approximate quantity required will be 7,500 lbs. Tenders which should state price for delivery at Akola Railway Station, must reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1892.

C. L. LANE, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Jails.

Amraoti, 8th February, 1892. H. A. D.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem,

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA

TENDERS FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India for two years from 1st April, 1892. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, as required.

2. Forms of tender, containing complete information for tenderers as to quantities, articles, conditions, &c., may be obtained after 10th February from the offices of Superintendents, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where also samples of the Stores required may be seen. No tender will be considered unless made on one of these forms.

3. Tenders must reach the office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, on or before 2nd March 1892.

W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General, R. M. S. in India.

Calcutta, 5th February, 1892.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS :—

BALL HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshair, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

NOTICE.

27 (TWENTY SEVEN) CAST HORSES of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, will be sold by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow.

TERMS CASH.

C. MURRAY, Lieut., D. A. C. G,
for Chief Commissariat Officer, M. D.

Chief Commissariat Office, M. D., Mhow, 11th February 1892.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, the 27th January, 1892.

CIVIL SIDE.—Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

PRESENT :—The HON'BLE SIR JOHN EDGE, Knight, Chief Justice, and the HON'BLE DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, and WILLIAM TYRRELL, J. J.

Matrimonial Reference No. 2 of 1889.

In the matter of ERNEST LODDER .....Petitioner.

vs.

SUSAN CECILE LODDER *alias* JEWEL DEANE .....Respondent.

AND

HOWARD GUISE .....Co-respondent,

To SUSAN CECILE LODDER *alias* Jewel Deane, 277, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.

To Captain HOWARD GUISE, R. A.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proceedings and Decree for Dissolution of Marriage in the above case having been submitted to this Court for confirmation of the said Decree passed by the District Judge of Agra, on the 17th December, 1888, will be laid before the Court on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1892, at 10-30 A.M., on which date the Court will proceed to consider the application for making the said decree *nisi* absolute, and you may show cause on the said date either in person or by Advocate or Vakil why the said Decree should not be confirmed.

P. GRAY,
Officiating Registrar.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the supply of DRILL WHITE 27" (of Indian manufacture) yards 1,28,000, more or less as may be required, delivery to be completed by 30th June, 1892.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, (a Bond cannot be accepted) for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required, and a sample and specification of the drill, may be obtained on application, and sealed patterns inspected at, the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 29th February, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Allpore, the 22nd January, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 24, High Holborn, LONDON.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

WHERE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS.....	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED :—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.

Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 ,, ,,

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND

IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,

CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
	Old Dry Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Fruity Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.

Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITECAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on a v kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,

SOLE AGENT,

85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

INCORPORATED 1870.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA—104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-0
30	,, 14-13	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-10
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-1-1	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years also;

Endowment Policies payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1. No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2. Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3. The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4. 80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5. Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6. Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d) if the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returns.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Stre et.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	500	Rs. 25	965xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,490
Allianco	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	£508	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	580	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	680xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	765
Hinguanhat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,125
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,405
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Monarji Goondas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	98
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	,	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	,	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	282½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	46

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Press Co	1,000	125	125	10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175x
Fort	513	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	131½
Khangaum	1240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	267½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	3800	2,500	1,000	75	925
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,700x
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	950
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Mahamee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	472½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co	9,200	25	5	5-8	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-2
China Loaf	"	23-13 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-3 "
Do. do. new	"	23-6 "
Australia do,	"	23-15
Bombay do.	"	23-9
English Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Drazos	"	15-3
Bar Silver 17 Britannias	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	227 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five-Francs	"	295 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Volunteer Camp closes, Mahaluxmee.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, Novelty Theatre.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Bombay Arts Exhibition, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pekin (s), from Aden ; and Iago (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Weybridge (s), Diamond Island.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

THE NEW JUSTICES.—Among the new Justices of the Peace, recently appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council, is the name of Mr. D. Fernandes, of Messrs. D. Fernandes and Co., the well-known Chemists and Druggists, in Medows Street.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair ..... Warwick Williams.
Overture	Flotte Burscho ..... Suppe.
Valse	Mon Ami ..... G. Gassner.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance .. Godfrey.
Polka	Laughing ..... Conradi.
Galop	Wounetrunken ..... C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers the Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	Acteon ..... Auber.
Gavotte	Saidie ..... Amillon.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville .... Godfrey.
Valse	Special Berichte ..... Czibulka.
Mazurka	Nana ..... Corraggio.
Polka	Pic-me-up ..... F. Fare.
Quadrille	Arcadia ..... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Gavotte	Herzliebchen ..... Burald.
Overture	French Comedy ..... Keler Bela.
Selection	Il Seraglio ..... Mozart.
Valse	Blumen der Lust ..... Gungl.
Polka	En Garde ..... Waldteufel.
Galop	Sans Souci ..... Ascher.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Baloo Serang Street, touching the death of Ameerbee, a Mahomedan girl, aged 8 years. The deceased, who was an orphan, was brought up by Hakim Hidyatoolla, a priest, living at Baloo Serang Street. On the morning of the 3rd instant, whilst the deceased was standing near a fire-place her clothes suddenly caught fire and she was seriously burnt all over the body. She died on Sunday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Shaik Mudar Oola Baboola, residing at Doctor Street, has made a report to the police, that on Saturday last, he gave to his servant, named Abdoolally, a currency note for Rs. 500, with instructions to pay the firm of Narmal Mota, at Shaik Memon Street Rs. 330, and bring back the balance to the complainant. As the servant did not return in reasonable time the complainant made enquiries, and ultimately ascertained that instead of paying the money to Narmal Mota's firm he had absconded from Bombay.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dewjee Sukoor was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 10, from the shop of Shamjee Jaitha, a grain-dealer, at Dharavie. On Sunday night, the complainant put the shutters on his shop and went out. During his absence the accused managed to remove the shutters, and, entering the shop, stole from a box the silver ornaments ; but as he was leaving the premises a neighbour heard the noise he made, and knowing no one had any right to be there looked into the shop, and of course found the accused. A policeman was sent for, and the accused was arrested. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks placed Rynoo Abboo alias Dhurmya Babajee, a reputed thief, and two Boras, named Moosajee Allibhoy and Munwarally Samsoodin, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with stealing large and small hydrant covers, valued at Rs. 7, the property of the Bombay Municipality, and the rest with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Hewett, of the Water Works Department, found that during the last month the hydrant box covers were stolen from the road at Chuckla, Musjid Bunder Road, and other localities, and so he reported the matter to his superior, Mr. S. Tomlinson, who brought the occurrence to the notice of the police, who, on enquiry, arrested the accused, and traced the stolen property to the shop of the second and the third accused, who are dealers in old iron, at Bhendi Bazaar Road. The first accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, while the second and the third were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

G. I. P. R. TIME-TABLE.—A correspondent writes :—As I believe the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will alter the time-table of their line from the 1st March next, may I be allowed to make one or two suggestions. In the time-table at present in force, the Raichore down mail train is timed to leave the Victoria Terminus at 9-30 p.m., and arrive at Byculla at 9-40 p.m. Now this train makes no halt whatever between the latter station and Kalyan, though *en route* are large and important stations as Dadar (a junction) and Tanna. There are many gentlemen, who come from Tanna to Bombay by the 3-5 p.m. local train and who do not complete their business by 7 or 8 o'clock and the 9-30 mail is the most convenient for them to return by. But this train, as I have already said, does not stop at Tanna, consequently they are compelled to go by later trains. I see no reason whatever in not providing for a halt for this mail at Tanna, because the very same mail on its return journey, halts at this station as well as at Dadur. I hope the authorities could remedy this. Formerly, if I mistake not, all mail-trains stopped at Tanna. As it is the Jubbulpur mail stops at Tanna. Another thing I would like to suggest is that a local train between Tanna and Bombay be run between 12 and 2 o'clock p.m., for according to the present time-table, if a man misses the 11-35 a.m. up local, he has to wait for the 3-5 up local, which is really too late an hour for a business man to come to Bombay.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

A special meeting of the members of the Bombay Native General Library was held yesterday evening, in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, for the purpose of appointing an auditor in the place of the late Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra. Mr. Justice Telang was voted to the chair and the following resolutions were passed :—

1 That this meeting desires to place on record its deep sorrow for the sudden and lamentable death of Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, who had been for many years a most useful and zealous member of the Bombay Native General Library and an honorary auditor of its accounts for upwards of thirty years.

2 That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

3 That Mr. Crushnanath Raghoba Sowmitre be appointed an auditor for the year 1892 in the place of the deceased.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

1st ties to be played off by Thursday, 18th instant.
2nd ties to be played off by Wednesday, 24th instant.
Final ties to be played off by Saturday, 27th instant.

E. W. Arundell — bye
A. D. Creagh } vs. C. H. Hill. }
E. Buxton Forman } vs. W. C. Symes. }
C. H. S. Bogga — bye

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.

"COLONEL" Ajeet Singh, of the Salvation Army, performed the interesting ceremony of uniting "Captain" Kalyan Singh and "Lieutenant" Moti Prem" in matrimony, at the Novelty Theatre, yesterday evening, before a large audience. The bride and bridegroom were dressed in their customary attire with garlands of flowers around their necks and arrived from the head-quarters on horseback accompanied with the army's band. The function commenced with the singing of psalms, followed by prayers, when the bridal party were ushered in by the members "firing a volley." "Colonel" Ajeet Singh seated himself between the happy couple, and announced the business of the evening to the audience. In delivering his farewell address he alluded to the marked advancement the Army had made since its arrival in India, both in the new acquisition of a considerable number of officers and the beneficial results of their labour at their stations throughout India. The visit of "General" Booth awakened in them renewed interest and vigour in their calling and stimulated them to persevere in the work of Salvation. The Army were glad to see from the telegrams in the papers that "General" Booth had landed safely at Southampton, and met with a cordial reception from the Salvationists at home who went in eight steamers to meet him. The "Colonel" moreover, expressed his regret at leaving India for an absence of three months ; but he had every confidence in the prospect before him of acquiring new ideas and schemes for the advancement of the work in India, where the work of Salvation would be disseminated amongst the natives of India. A collection was made to defray that evening's expenses, and "Colonel" Ajeet Singh then proceeded to unite the happy pair. He explained to the audience that it was essential to parties entering the married state in the Salvation Army that they should be first saved, secondly, have one common object before them in their labours, and, finally, possess a good solid affection for each other. These conditions, from what he had experienced, the bride and bridegroom possessed. A very interesting and at the same time clever composition was sung by one of the members who humourously wished them every happiness in their new state. After the couple had been united according to the formalities that are observed by the members, the happy couple returned in procession to the accompaniment of music to their head-quarters.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

INK TRADE-MARK CASE.

HENRY CHARLES STEPHENS, M. P., VS. ALLIBHOY ESMAILJEE.

THE plaintiff, the well known ink manufacturer of London, brought this suit to restrain the defendant from selling or exporting any ink or writing fluid in jars or bottles with a label similar to, or one in colourable imitation of the plaintiff's labels ; to compel the defendant to deliver up, to be destroyed, all such labels in his possession, to make a full discovery of all ink sold by him, to give an account of the profits which have accrued by such sales, and to pay them over to the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed such damages as may be thought just. Mr. Jardine and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; while the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant, who carries on business at Abdul Rahman Street outside the Fort.

The plaintiff's case is that he carries on the business of a manufacturer of inks in the city of London, and he and his predecessors in trade have, for many years, been exporting large quantities of ink to India for sale. Some of this ink exported to and sold in India is called "Stephens's Blue-black writing fluid." It is sold in earthenware jars or bottles, and also in glass bottles, on each of which is affixed a label bearing one of the plaintiff's trade marks, which were registered in England about the month of February 1887. The larger bottles also bear a white label containing a list of the plaintiff's inks. The principal feature of the label A, is this : The upper part of it bears a device of a crown in white on a blue oval medallion, on either side of which are oblong spaces in blue, lettered in white. Below this is the word "Stephens" in white letters, on a ground of which the upper half is red, the lower blue. Then, in a line beneath, are the words "blue black" in white black letters on a blue ground, and in a line under are the words "writing fluid" in white letters on a red ground. The lower part of the label contains a white panel bearing printed matter in blue letters. The plaint also describes the principal features of the label B. The plaintiff says that his ink, bearing one or other of his trade-marks, has enjoyed a great reputation in Bombay and throughout India and the East, and a very large business is done in the ink. Plaintiff recently discovered that the defendant has been selling certain ink manufactured in Bombay, in jars or bottles closely resembling the plaintiff's, and bearing labels which are fraudulent and colourable imitation of his labels, in order to take advantage of and derive profit from the high reputation which the plaintiff's goods, distinguished by his labels, have acquired, and in order to induce purchasers to believe that the ink is really ink exported into India by the plaintiff. The sale of such ink by the defendant is calculated to injure the plaintiff's trade, his reputation, and manufacture. The plaintiff had filed a suit in the High Court, 676 of 1889, against one Hoshanjee Sorabjee Kotwal and another, similar to this suit ; and it was held therein that the labels used by them were fraudulent and colourable imitations of the genuine labels of the plaintiff ; and those defendants were restrained from selling or importing inks bearing the labels complained of. In the course of the enquiry in that suit, the plaintiff came to know that the present defendant was also using colourable imitations of plaintiff's labels. On the plaintiff obtaining a decree in the other suit, the present defendant wrote to the plaintiff's solicitors stating that he had entirely discontinued selling ink with labels similar to the plaintiff's. Plaintiff threatened to take legal proceedings. A correspondence ensued ; and the result was that the defendant gave an undertaking, signed by himself and attested by his solicitors not to offend again ; and he also paid the sum of Rs. 75 by way of damages, which sum the plaintiff accepted to avoid litigation.

The defence was a denial of the material allegations of the plaint. Defendant denied that he had been selling jars or bottles of ink, as alleged by the plaintiff, in order to take unfair advantage of or derive profit unfairly from the reputation which the plaintiff's goods have acquired, or to induce others to believe that the ink sold by the defendant is ink other than it purports to be. He is a large purchaser of the plaintiff's inks and sells more of them than of any other manufacturer. The Bombay ink which the defendant sells is sold in bottles and jars bearing labels quite distinct from, and dissimilar to, those of the plaintiff's. Defendant admitted that a correspondence passed between his former attorneys and those of the plaintiff's, which resulted in his (defendant's) undertaking not to sell goods with labels in colourable imitation of the plaintiff's trade marks. Defendant submitted that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

16, Tuesday—Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
" Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's meeting.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
" Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
New East India Press Company's meeting.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
23, Tuesday—Meeting of University Senate.
Execution, County Jail.
Legislative Council meeting.
24, Wednesday—Half Yearly General Meeting Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
26, Friday—Byculla Club Ball.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's meeting.
29, Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
4, Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
8, Tuesday—Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
10, Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
11, Friday—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
12, Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Saturday—Annual entertainment Bombay Swimming Club.
19 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
30, Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31, Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE action for defamation brought against his Lordship Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by Messrs. Nunes and DeMonte, was continued yesterday, before Mr. C. P Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution ; and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs, Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended his Lordship.

Mr. Nunes was recalled and in cross-examination said that he had never heard during the past forty years that it was the custom, whenever a pastoral letter was published, that it should be read in all the churches of the diocese. Witness knew that the custom was to send it privately, but had no other knowledge of the practice.

Re-examined : Witness spoke to the confusion that was made in the minute book by the binder, and went on to say that three lists referred to the meeting of July 12. Witness did not know whether the copy of the protest in the minutes of July 12 was signed by the parishioners. It was sent to them direct, and on reading it a counter-protest was made and circulated amongst them. Witness did not know of a pastoral letter containing a censure upon a member of the congregation ever being read from the pulpit. Witness said the Bishop did not act in a *bona fide* spirit by the publication of the letter through the Vicar Vara, because the Vicar Vara was more than once fined by a Presidency Magistrate Rs. 1 and Re. 10 for being drunk and for disorderly behaviour.

Mr. Craigie desired to call the Rev. Pereira, who was summoned by letter from Upper Mahim,

Mr. Craigie recalled Mr. Abreo who was cross-examined, and said he was responsible to the parishioners for the safe custody of Rs. 25,000 or Rs.30,000, which were in the safe. His son-in-law was, therefore, anxious to have things carried on in a peaceable manner at the meeting. A rumour was prevalent that the Bishop removed the funds, books, &c., at the instigation of the wardens, and this led to a demand from the parishioners to show that the contents were all right in the safe. When it was ascertained that witness had not the key of the safe a written authority was given him empowering him to open the safe. The parishioners were not excited, and witness was calm and cool. Many suggestions were made as to breaking open the safes, but witness could not recollect any as his mind was absorbed in the safety of the funds.

Re-examined : Witness said after the meeting of July 12 was over he went to Mr. J. Barretto and acquainted him with what took place at the meeting, and warned him that he would be responsible for any sum abstracted from the safes since the key was not handed up by him. Mr. Barretto undertook not to deliver the key without witness's authority.

Mr Craigie, in addressing the Court, said he would in all probability not call any further evidence after the cross-examination of the Rev. Pereira. But he could not be absolutely certain upon the point, and suggested that the course of procedure of the Court might be discussed. He did not think it was necessary for him to go into the case at length, but he contended that if the learned counsel desired to address the Court he might do so before he (Mr. Craigie) did as he would not have the right to reply after he (Mr. Craigie) addressed his Worship.

Lord Colin Campbell replied that he was very anxious to urge that Mr. Craigie should not induce the Court to take a course, which might vitiate the proceedings in this trial, and result in the case being tried over again. He would refer his Worship to Section 105 of the Evidence Act, and he assumed his Worship had in mind the section of the Penal Code, under which the Bishop was charged, namely, 499 ; and his Worship would recollect there were nine exceptions to it. His Worship having ruled that this libel was defamatory it rested upon the accused to bring his case within one or more of these exceptions. Referring to section 4, clause 2, it would be seen that the onus rested upon the defendant to bring the case within the exceptions. His Worship might by that section regard it as proved, that until evidence was adduced on the other side there were no justifying circumstances to bring it within those exceptions. Lord Colin Campbell's contention was that none of the cases, which Mr. Craigie had in his mind were collected, and he presumed not taken down by the Clerk of the Crown, and, therefore, did not apply to the present case.

After considerable argument on the question of the right of reply by the learned counsel for the prosecution the Rev. Mr. Pereira was cross-examined, and said that whenever a pastoral letter was published it was the practice to read it in all the churches in the diocese whatever might be the contents. This applies to all pastoral letters that contained censure on a parishioner.

Re-examined : Witness said this was the first one he had read during his time. This was the first pastoral letter containing a censure. When his Lordship sent witness a pastoral letter to read in church a witness was found to read it. Witness could not point to any authority in the canon law which justified him in reading a pastoral letter publicly in any church in the diocese containing censure on any parishioner. Witness did not recollect hearing of a pastoral letter being read that contained a censure before that one. There was no difference in regard to the practice of reading pastoral letters, whether they contained censure or not. Witness read about ten or twelve pastoral letters during his time. Upon those occasions the pastoral letter was read in every church in the diocese.

Mr. Craigie closed his case by intimating he did not wish to call further evidence.

Lord Colin Campbell, in addressing the Court, dwelt at length upon the rights of the parishioners that existed in their parish from time immemorial. The case was no doubt, he said, a very peculiar one, and the circumstances unusual. The occasions, he believed, were rare, and in recent years rarer when members of the Roman Catholic community in the islands of Bombay and Salsette have been compelled to go to courts of law to seek protection or redress in consequence of the irregular conduct of their ecclesiastical superiors. But though the circumstances were unusual, he thought, he would be able to convince his Worship of his duty with regard to it, which was laid down and defined by approved and judicial authority. The learned counsel assured his Worship that his clients were far from coming into Court to disregard the authority of the Bishop by appealing from a court of ecclesiastical to a court of criminal jurisdiction. But they felt very strongly the responsibility rested not on them but on the Bishop of Damaun, who by resorting to extreme measures had actually driven them to take that course. Lord Colin Campbell then entered upon historical facts and analagous cases in which the question of the rights of the parishioners had been disputed, and recognised by Government in the year 1812. The learned counsel was still addressing the Court when it adjourned till this afternoon.

THE HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at Elphinstone Circle, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to report that the earnings for the official year which closed on the 30th June last, are generally satisfactory. The net profit earned this year amounts to Government Rs. 81,648-0-9 and this with the balance of Government Rs.3,392-12-6 carried over from the previous year's account makes a total of Government Rs. 85,040-13-3. Of this amount Government Rs.21,000 were, in March last, distributed as an ad-interim dividend at Government Rs. 30 per share and there now remains a sum of Government Rs. 64,040-13-3, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows :—(*a.*) To be written off to depreciation account Government Rs. 25,000 ; (*b.*) As bonus to certain of the company's employes 1,270 ; (*c*). In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 50 per share Rs.35,000 : (*d.*) Balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account Rs. 2,770-13-3 ; Government Rs. 64,040-13-3. The above distribution of profit will, it is hoped, meet with the shareholders' approval. The property of the company is at present insured for Government Rs. 8,92,100 as follows :—Buildings Government Rs, 300,000 ; machinery and accessories Rs. 452,100 ; stock and stock in process Rs. 140,000 ; Government Rs. 892, 100. Besides the above, raw cotton at present in stock is fully insured for Government Rs. 150,000. Your directors regret to report that a defalcation to the extent of Government Rs. 15039-12-1 has been committed by Motabhoy Bapoojee, clerk to Messrs. Fleming and Company, attorneys to the secretary treasurer and agent, which account has been debited to Messrs. John Fleming and Company.

The directors' report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share as recommended by the board of directors was declared, and Mr. Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS !!! —Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS per lb. Re. 1-8. French High Class Confectionery Per lb. Rs. 2. Butter Scotch, per packet, As. 3.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which exchanges old organs of all kinds for new ones, by paying the difference—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A MALE ELEPHANT, aged 36 years old. Apply to ADMINISTRATOR, Porbandar State.

MESMERISM.—Those willing to take spiritual "BODH" and buy Psychological Works may see a known Yogi at Dr. ICHHAPORIA'S, Lohar Chawl.

WANTED, by largest French Firm of Druggists, Herbalists and Manufacturing Chemists active and respectable AGENT for BOMBAY. Must be well known. State European references. Apply with particulars to G. C. care of this Paper.

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WANTED, small FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for 6 or 9 months from 1st April. Two BEDROOMS sufficient. Reply to No. "61," care of this Paper.

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GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

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THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all atest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

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University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th February, 1892.

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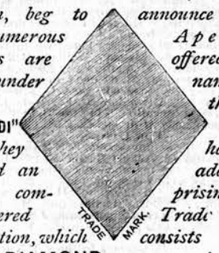

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nathubhai Shamlai, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 7th August, 1889, and made between Nanabhoy Bhawanishanker (since deceased) of the one part and the said Nathoobhai Shamlai of the other part, and on the account and at the risk of the heirs and estate of the mortgagor, Nanabhoy Bhowanishanker, deceased, the following immoveable property comprised in the said indenture of mortgage, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, formerly forming two pieces of ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses or bungalows, stables, and sheds for carriages and carriage manufactory standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the cart called or known by the name of "Baman Hall," in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 510, new Nos. 2504 and 2508, old Survey No. 574, new Survey No. 7381, and bounded on the east by the property of Jafarjiuleman, on the west by the Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the north by the passage of the said cart and on the south partly by the property of A. G. Dean, and partly by a Portuguese Church, and which said dwelling-houses, bungalows, stables or sheds, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 321, 320, and 319, and Street No. 749(1) and (2) which said premises are in the occupation of the heirs of the said Nanabhoy Bhowanishanker, deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors to the mortgagee, Mr. Nathoobhai Shamlai, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 16, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

No further commercial or financial news has been wired since that noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	5,28,760
,, ,, Branches...	,,	,,	7,11,015
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	27,44,009
Government Securities	,,	,,	6,94,688
Loans ,, ...	,,	,,	64,362
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	,,	4,41,153
Cash with other Banks.....	,,	,,	54,546
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	,,	3,85,565

Although the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon, shows only the small diminution of some 3¾ lakhs on the Cash Balance, the demand for Money for the purposes of trade during the period under notice had not been very much less than in the week covered by the previous Return. It will be seen from the figures which we give above that the withdrawals from Private Deposits had been heavy, at 27½ lakhs, and Bills Discounted had increased rather more than in the week preceding, at 4½ lakhs; while, on the other hand, there had been a light falling off in Loans; and the net increase in trade requirements is represented by 31½ lakhs, compared with an expansion of 38½ lakhs in the previous week. The increase on the present occasion is, however, counterbalanced, to a great extent, by a material accession to Public Deposits, both at the Bank's head office and at the branches, and a further realization of Government Securities. With arrivals of the new Cotton crop a quarter of a million bales less than last season's, and with business unseasonably slack in all directions under the influence of the uncertain factor of Exchange, the state of the governing markets, and scarcity of food in parts of this Presidency, the financial outlook does not give a prospect of much dearer money in the near future.

COTTON has been steady in tone here to-day, and prices are Re. 1 per candy higher, but only a small business has transpired. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 147-8; and 100 bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 175; and Julgaum, at Rs. 157; while the Mills have taken 200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 157; and 100 bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 170½; Broach Ginned, at Rs. 187-8; Nugger, at Rs. 162-4; Barsee, at Rs. 174½-5; and Khandeish, at Rs. 152½ per candy.

There has again been rain in the Bengal Cotton circle, the official telegrams to hand to-day reporting a further fall of 97 cents at Delhi, and 91 cents at Cawnpore, the rain having been general over the latter district. The weather was also cloudy and unseasonable in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle, where picking had commenced; but at Wudwan, in the same circle, Cotton prospects had much improved. The weather was generally bright and seasonable in the Oomra district, and at Khangaum picking had become general; while in other districts the Cotton was arriving in small quantities, as it also was at Broach.

WHEAT and Seeds have been steady, and a moderate export business has been passing in both markets. *Linseed* is now quoted at Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,532 bales.
Wheat.....	12,766 cwts.
Linseed	8,210 ,,
Rapeseed	718 ,,
Gingelly	8,191 ,,
Groundnuts	2,131 ,,
Castorseed	4,888 ,,

FREIGHTS are weak; and what little fresh business has transpired has been done for Marseilles and Liverpool, mostly at a fraction (say 3d. per ton) below previous rates.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rates, but strengthened throughout the day, one Bank only buying three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 5-16d. for February delivery, and later on, 1s. 3 31-32d. was the best rate obtainable for any delivery up to the end of March, and 1s. 4d. later. At these rates a fair amount of business was put through; but the enquiry for Bank Remittance has been limited, as is usual when the market shows any appearance of strength; and at closing rates were steady, as follows, the quotation for Credits and Francs being for March:—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3¾d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight.....1·68	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, and rates have receded a little, there having been sellers during the day of Fours, for Money, at 105⅛, for the 2nd March account at 105, and for April, at 104⅞, the cash price at closing having been quoted at 105 1-16. For 4½ per Cents, 104 is still the quotation.

SHARES have been quiet, enquiry having been almost absent; and rates generally are unchanged, though steady.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 13.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Electra arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania, homeward bound, left Aden in the 14th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Good business doing. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Bar Silver..... 40½

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th February, as compared with the statement of the 6th February 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 6. Rs.	Feb. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	55,51,949	60,33,709
Do. do. at Branches.....	29,19,304	36,30,319
Other Deposits	3,64,79,669	3,37,35,691
Post Bills	5,074	6,074
Cash Credits, undrawn	38,08,734	39,73,851
	6,17,17,661	6,08,79,544
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	91,44,220	84,80,232
Cash Credits on do. do.	85,04,407	83,16,771
Loans do. do.	93,70,786	93,06,424
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,032	1,365
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,76,84,844	1,81,25,997
Stamps, &c.	20,586	20,688
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,424		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000		
	3,92,490	3,92,424
Bullion	3,00,008	3,00,008
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,84,840	2,49,356
Cash and Currency Notes	1,52,01,969	1,55,10,384
Rs. ..	6,17,17,661	6,08,79,544

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY—TOMLINSON—Jan 21, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Col J C Berkeley, C I E, H M's Indian Army, to Maud, daughter of W Tomlinson, of Sandown, Isle of Wight.

COLLINS—ST. BARBE—Jan 21, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, C B Collins, R E, son of J C Collins, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), of Steanbridge House, Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Etheldred, daughter of late G F St Barbe, Lymington, Hants.

KIPLING—BALESTIER—Jan 18, at All Souls' Church, Portland-place, London, R Kipling, son of J L Kipling, C I E, Lahore, India, to Caroline Starr, daughter of late H W Balestier, New York, U S A.

STANFORD—HUBBARD—Jan 18, at the British Vice-Consulate, Lausanne, and afterwards at Christ Church, Lausanne, Charles Edward FitzGerald, son of late Rev C S Stanford, D D, Rector of St Thomas' Church, Dublin, to Ellen Mary, widow of H L Hubbard, and daughter of H L Dampier, C I E, of Dunsboro, Winchester.

WINCHESTER—COLLOW-CAMPBELL—Jan 21, at St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, W G L Winchester, son of late J W Winchester, L L D, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Army, to Margaret Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of T Collow-Campbell.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—Jan 21, at St Servan, Mrs Isabella M Abbott, widow of Lieut-Col J R Abbott, Bengal Army.

ELLIOT—Jan 23, at Southsea, A Elliot, late B U C S, son of late Capt A Elliot, 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged 42.

FRANCIS—Jan 24, at Sandgate, Major-Gen H Francis, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 68.

GATTIE—Jan 21, at Dover-street, W, Mary Martha Gattie, widow of G Gattie, of Calcutta, aged 76.

GILBERT—Jan 16, at Hanwerth, Middlesex, William Henry Gilbert, late of Calcutta, aged 79.

GIRDLESTONE—Jan 23, at Southsea, Kathleen Mary, daughter of late Major-Gen W B Girdlestone, Bengal S C.

GOODALL—Jan 21, at Elvaston-place, S W, Surg-Gen A Goodall, F R C S, late of Madras Medical Service, aged 89.

GRIBBLE—Jan 27, at The Grange, Wimbledon, Harriet, widow of Capt H Gribble, H E I C S, aged 85.

GROVE—Jan 18, at West Malling, Louisa Eliza Grove, widow of C S S J Grove, 68th Regt Native Infantry, H E I C S, aged 77.

HAMILTON—Jan 20, at Watford, Gen D Hamilton, Madras Army, aged 73.

JONES—Jan 24, at Upper Norwood, E C Jones, late Bombay C S, son of late Lieut-Gen Sir R Jones, K C B.

KAYE—Jan 23, at Finborough-road, S W, Clementa, daughter of late J Kaye, H M E I C, Bombay, aged 69.

KIMBER—Jan 21, at Alexandra-road, N W, Alice Emma Virginia, daughter of the T Tell, of The Bolsans, London, and of Calcutta, wife of T Kimber, M A, Lond.

LAING—Jan 24, at St Mary, Dorset, Rev M S Laing, late Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, aged 62.

LORD-DENTON—Jan 21, at Orielton, S Briavels, Gloucestershire, (Charles Lord-Denton, son of John Lord, of Orielton, Pembrokeshire, and of Hobart Town and Calcutta, aged 63.

PEARSE—Jan 26, at Ryde, Major-Gen J L Pearse, late Madras S C, aged 63.

RAINFORD—Jan 27, at Whitelands, Elenbridge, Kent, Arthur Rainford, of Jessop and Co, Calcutta, aged 50.

ROBERTSON—Jan 20, at South Kensington, J W Robertson, late of H M Bombay C S, aged 64.

WALL—Jan 20, at Old Kent-road, Margaret Wall, widow of Capt A P Wall, H E I C S.

WALPOLE—Jan 22, at Nice, Major-Gen H E Walpole, Madras Retired List, aged 71.

WHITE—Jan 19, at Brighton, Caroline Granville, widow of R White, Bombay C S, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and daughter of late Dr J Grenfell Moyle, formerly President of the Medical Board, Bombay.

WRAY—Jan 27, at Harrington-Gardens, Lt-Gen E Wray, C B, late Royal (Bombay) Artillery.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1892.

GENERAL BOOTH would be more than mortal if he did not feel a thrill of pride, not to say exultation, when he is received on his return to England with a more than royal welcome. Eight battalions of the army, of which he is the Commander-in-Chief, put out to meet him at sea on board eight steamers decorated with flags and firing guns and discharging rockets in his honour. On shore immense multitudes greeted him with tremendous cheering, to which he responded with a speech, telling them of the marvellous receptions accorded him in India and the Colonies. He predicted the success of his colonial scheme for the final rescue of the "Submerged Tenth," who would prosper in the superabundant land available in the Colonies, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds. But this was not all. He must have received upon landing copies of the London papers in which are chronicled the efforts made by the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Peel, and by the Right Honourable Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to out-Booth Booth by rival schemes for the solution of the great social problem, which the General first taught them to boom. Mr. Peel in an address to the Waifs and Strays Society at Leamington, stated that the number of paupers chargeable on the poor rates is "appalling," numbering on a given day 728,000 recipients of poor law relief. A circumstance which made the picture dark as "Darkest England" was that nearly a quarter of a million of these paupers, described by Mr. Speaker as subject to the fatal taint of pauperism and forming a part of the seething and corrupting mass, were children who are representative of a whole class growing up in pauperism under the demoralising influences of the work-house. The remedy proposed by the Speaker for this state of things is a wholesale system of boarding out for the 222,000 pauper children, as a preliminary to wholesale emigration. General Booth if in an uncharitable mood may cry out against this "Scheme" as a plagiary from the chapters devoted to the "farm colony" and the "over sea colony" in "Darkest England and the Way Out." The *Times* in drawing attention to Mr. Peel's address spoke of it as impressive and authoritative, and taken with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of provision for indigent old age likely to lead to a discussion of great public interest big with the fate of parties and going down to the very roots of the established system of Poor Law Relief.

A big flaw in Mr. Speaker's presentment of what he conceived to be the facts was, however, detected at a glance by "A Guardian of the Poor." It was shown that the "official figures" of the Local Government Board had seriously misled Mr. Peel—and others before him, including General Booth, it may be added. The 728,000 persons in receipt of Poor Law relief on a given day do not mean that the whole, or even one-quarter of them are all of a class in a state of permanent pauperism; far from it. By the rules of the Board, when a widow with six children, obtains a few loaves of bread for a day, all seven are added to the pauper roll of the country. The able-bodied in receipt of relief, in-door and out-door, on a given day never numbered 100,000, and there is no reason to set them all down as permanently pauperised. Except in a technical sense, the men and women who seek temporary relief when out of employment are not of the pauper class. Of the children supposed to be submitted to the demoralising influences of the workhouse more than three-fourths are children who have never been in the workhouse, but are included—cruelly enough—in the pauper roll, under the circumstances just noted. The great majority are not in the workhouse at all, but are boarded and educated in district schools situated in the country and remote from contaminating influences. It will be observed that these qualifying facts were readily available for the sifting and verification of Mr. Speaker Peel's "appalling" facts, simply because he referred to the official returns, with a view to supplying what he conceived to be chapter and verse for his statements. The means of verification being provided the facts were found to be not so appalling. Now if we turn to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's scheme to provide pensions for aged workmen and workwomen, we shall find equally good reason to pause before accepting his proposals as based on an accurate conception of the facts. At first sight the scheme of pensions for old age has an appearance of simplicity and of practical adaptation of means to an end desirable in itself. Having set forth what has been done in a similar direction in Germany and what has been planned (but not carried out) in France, Mr. Chamberlain lays before the public in the pages of the *National Review* his scheme for dealing with the problem in England. Starting with the premises that while as a rule amongst the rich incomes increase with age—the professional man, the merchant, and the shopkeeper reaping their largest results in later life—the income of the working man rapidly decreases as his power of work diminishes, and he is, therefore, unable to make provision for his old age, the writer proceeds to unfold his scheme for providing the working man an annuity of 5s. per week when he arrives at the age of 65. To obtain this pension from the Post Office a capital of £44 6s. would be required by males, and £51 18s. 11d. for females, or a premium of £1 16s. 10d. and £2 0s. 1d. per annum respectively.

This would be beyond the unaided means of most working men and women. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to arrive at the pension by the royal road of assistance from the State. Any workman who, before the age of 25, pays £5 into the Savings Bank as the nucleus of a pension for his old age—still forty years ahead—will have £15 added thereto by Government. All he has then to do is to go on paying £1 per annum for the next forty years, and at the end of that time he will find himself in the enjoyment of 5s. a week for the remainder of his days. If he die before that time his widow will get for six months a small pension, and each child two shillings a week, the total sum not to exceed 10s. a week for that period, or 8s. a week until the children are 12 years of age. If he die without leaving widow or child, he may leave a sum proportionate to the value of his subscriptions to any authorised representative. Women may insure, at lower rates, for 3s. a week when 65. If they pay into the Bank £2, the State will add £8; the annual premium being 8s. 6d. Mr. Chamberlain is quite sure that no workman would resist the temptation of securing £15 from the State by paying down £5. But as has been pointed out, the workman does not secure £15 down, but the prospect of obtaining forty years later 5s. a week—provided he pays in the interval £40 more into the Bank. If he neglect or find himself unable to keep up the annual payments—after paying say for thirty years—the policy lapses. It is true that for five years it will be open to him to pay up arrears; but if he could not pay £1 a year he would probably find later on impossible to pay £5 in arrears, and his policy would lapse. As a matter of fact the Oddfellows Society offered to create old age pensions from 65, on payment of 18s. 5d. a year, without any payment of £5 or any bonus from the State. Working men would not hear of it, only three policies were taken up. What then is the prospect of success attending Mr. Chamberlain's scheme? The plan contemplates the investment of the payments by the insurer and the £15 bonus by the State in the 2½ per cents. at compound interest. This would simply mean that the promise of the State to pay £15 to the workman's £5, would entail an eventual payment by the tax-payer of £40, and not one of £15, which would be simply a book entry, no money changing hands. If the scheme were largely successful—which judging by the experience of the Oddfellows Society in regard to a more attractive proposal, is not likely—the tax-payer of forty years hence would have *ex hypothesi* to disburse infinite millions to provide long lived pensioners with 5s. or 3s. per week for life. Some critics however hold that it is not the tax-payer but the too confiding insurer who would be the victim—the probabilities being against (1) his survival to the age of 65, and (2) against his being able to keep up his payments in sickness or in health, employed or unemployed, during a period of 40 years, in one-half of which he would be past his prime. It is difficult to see in what respect this scheme is either more or less practical than that which bears the name of General Booth.

THE newspapers and the authorities combined seem determined to create an influenza panic, writes our London correspondent. A memorandum which tells us nothing that we did not know before, has been issued by the medical department of the Local Government Board; the journals, professional and otherwise, are filled with advice, but no two doctors seem to agree as to the proper remedy; and to-day we hear that the President of the Royal College of Physicians is in communication with Mr. Ritchie as to the propriety of appointing a Royal Commission to investigate this mysterious and unpleasant disease. Two other things have tended to increase the public alarm, namely, the increase of the death-rate in some parts of the kingdom, and the pessimistic speech made by Mr. Smee, the chief medical adviser of one of the principal life assurance companies. The Registrar-General's returns published on Wednesday show a death-rate of 46·0 per 1,000, and at Brighton 60·9. The comparatively large mortality at "London-on-the-Sea" is attributed by the Brightonians not to the exceptional severity of influenza at that town, but to the fact that the population contains so many aged and invalid persons who, it is contended, naturally suffer most in an epidemic of this sort. Mr. Smee, however, quotes figures to show that the middle period of life is the most dangerous. So far as the Metropolis is concerned the deaths primarily attributed to influenza, which rose from under 20 to 271 in the preceding month, numbered 506, exclusive of 86 cases in which the epidemic was noted as a secondary cause. Making certain allowances for Mr. Smee's position, the facts he mentioned are certainly not encouraging, though they may not justify the scare that seems to be rapidly approaching if it is not already here. His insurance society has paid £52,700 for deaths caused directly by influenza, which, has, he says, cost them two and a-half times more loss in two years than cholera has done in 43 years. Cholera, he tells us, is a disease fatal to the ill-fed and dissolute, influenza to the well-nourished and the brain-workers. Some of us seem to have heard that in India the fatal effects of cholera are not confined to the starving and the dissipated. Mr. Smee's theory that middle-aged people—the very class whose lives ought to be insured—have most to dread is founded upon his own experience and examination of official statistics. The Registrar-General's returns show the incidence of the disease on different ages for every 100 deaths to be as follows:—20 and under, 14 per cent.; 20 to 40, 25 per cent.; 40 to 60, 36 per cent.; 60 to 80, 22 per cent.; and 80 and upwards, 3 per cent. In the case of the Company with which Mr. Smee is connected the percentage in the ages from 40 to 60 was 53, and that from 60 to 80, 31. He is candid enough to admit that the epidemic so far is "benign," but he sees no reason why it may not at any time throw off this character and appear in all its true malignity. As it is the doctors and the druggists are being worked off their legs. A man of conscience called at a chemist's shop in a fashionable quarter of the town, and asked for his bill. The amount possibly was not large, or he might have waited. "We are much too busy preparing prescriptions for influenza patients to think of making out accounts" was the assistant's remark.

THE economic importance of birds in India forms the subject of an interesting paper from the pen of Mr. W. L. Sclater, M.A., in a new number of "Museum Notes," published by authority of the Revenue Department. Whatever may have been Mr. Sclater's object in writings he certainly does not offer much in the way of consolation to those who condemn the practice of killing birds for their plumage and say hard things of ladies who encourage "such cruelty" by wearing them in the way of personal adornment. The Bombay Natural History Society has strongly advocated a close time for game-birds, but we doubt if its members either will be able to deduce much from Mr. Sclater's evidence in support of their case. Birds may be economically considered in two very different ways, he says, first from the direct point of view of the economic products of the birds themselves; secondly, from the indirect point of view of the benefit derived from the destruction of noxious insects by birds, which no doubt is of very great

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COINAGE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

The provisions of Mr. Bland's Coinage Bill, which has been favourably reported on by the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives, removes all legal distinctions between gold and silver, and provides for the issue of bi-metallic notes, which are to be payable in either coin at the pleasure of the Government.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 15.

The draft of the Sultan's Firman investing Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt is now complete, the wording following mainly on the lines of the Firman granted to the late Tewfik Pasha.

It will probably be conveyed by Chakir Pasha to Cairo.

A SOWAR RUN AMUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 15.

Further particulars to hand concerning the sowar of the 7th Bombay Lancers who ran amuck at Quetta, on Wednesday evening, show that he shot seven men, killing three—Ressaldar Mir Mahomed Ali, one duffedar, and one sowar. He was then seized by Lieutenant Roome, assisted by native officers. One of the wounded, a Jemadar, died next day in the afternoon, and two others are in a precarious state. The man himself was roughly treated by his comrades after his capture. He was a sentry on quarter-guard at the time, and so he was able to obtain ammunition. He fired two shots at the Wordie Major, but unsuccessfully. The motive is attributed to jealousy.

PRINCE DAMRONG AT AGRA.

Prince Damrong and suite arrived at Agra to-day. The Prince, before leaving Delhi, took full notes of the system of keeping village accounts.

RAINY WEATHER IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Heavy rain, thunder, lightning, and hail is all over the North-West Provinces.

ALLAHABAD ADVISES BOMBAY.

The *Morning Post* of Tuesday strongly condemns the proposal of the Government of Bombay to use the maidan, opposite the Sailors' Home, for building purposes; and considers that Bombay, being the gate of India, should be kept healthy and picturesque; and the projected occupation of the maidan militates against both.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TRIVANDRUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

A fire broke out in the Fort at Trivandrum on Saturday, and about fifty houses were destroyed.

AUCTION SALE OF LICENSES.

The Madras Government has created much consternation among the dealers in foreign spirits and wines by issuing rules for selling all licenses by auction. The local dealers are memorialising the Government.

THE CALCUTTA ADVOCATE-GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Mr. Woodroffe officiates for Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General, who goes on furlough.

THE RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

To-day a court-of-enquiry was held at the officers' quarters of the 17th N. I. to investigate into the riot of Saturday. The Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, two Superintendents, several European Police Officers, and Constables were present to give evidence. Representatives of the press were excluded from the enquiry.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 15.

The judge, who placed the ponies in the Civil Service Cup Race having at last acknowledged that he made a mistake in placing Dora third, instead of Mite, the Stewards have accepted his explanation, and placed Mite third.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BARODA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 15.

Rao Bahadur Janardhun Punt Saccaram Gadgil, Huzur Assistant, Baroda State, retired on pension after a continued service of sixteen years in the Judicial Branch of Baroda. The Baroda bar, therefore, entertained him yesterday to a dinner party, which more than one hundred and fifty gentlemen attended. A *pan-supari* entertainment was also given in his honor, the same afternoon, the ministry, bench, officers, nobility, and *elite* of Baroda being present on the occasion. Mr. Nanabhai Hurichundjee, on behalf of the local bar, in a short but lucid speech, expressed regret at Mr. Gadgil's retirement, and thanked him for the invariable courtesy shown to the members of the legal practitioners while on the Bench. Mr. Gadgil, replying, said, that during his long service his aim was to do his duty towards God, his government, and man. He movingly expressed his grateful acknowledgements to his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and thanked the profession for the get-up of this demonstration and the assembled guests for their presence. Mr. Gadgil presented his own library to the Pleader's Club here. The gathering was large and appreciative. The proceedings were conducted in Guzerati.

DEPARTURE OF I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Captain H. S. Black, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, and details consisting of 16 officers, 5 ladies, 11 warrant officers, 6 women, and 12 children, 848 Europeans, rank-and-file, 24 women, 44 children, 2 natives, rank-and-file, 119 followers, 7 women, 11 children, and 6 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Wade Dalton, Major and Mrs. Blake, Captain and Mrs. Dyer, Captain Bennett, Lieutenant Nelson, Lieutenant Burch, Lieutenant Chandler, 2nd-Lieutenant Bayley, 2nd-Lieutenant Haviland, 2nd-Lieutenant Prideaux, 2nd Lieutenant Berthon, 2nd-Lieutenant Bailey, Captain and Pay Master Beardmore, Captain and Adjutant and Mrs. Scott Monorief, Captain and Quarter-Master and Mrs. Miller, all of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment; and Captain and Mrs. Williams, 1-4th Bombay Rifles.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 29.

THE Gladstonian victory in Rossendale has been the main topic of conversation in political circles this week. Still the event has not created quite so much excitement as the similarly serious reverse suffered not long ago by the Unionists in South Molton, though the Liberals of course declare Mr. Maden's return by a majority of 1,225 to be the "greatest blow" received by the Government since they came into power. We have heard this phrase before and shall hear it again, if the Liberals capture any more seats from their antagonists between this and the General Election. The result of the South Molton election caused such a great stir because it was so unexpected. It cannot be truly said that the defeat of the Unionists in Rossendale was a surprise to anyone, though the majority of the Liberal candidate was greater than all but the most sanguine Liberals anticipated. Coming on the eve of the last session of a moribund Parliament their misfortune has depressed Lord Salisbury's supporters, who, it is clear, are not coming back to Westminster with particularly light hearts. One of the immediate effects of Rossendale is to revive the distrust of the "prop" that prevails so widely—more widely than is generally supposed—in the Conservative ranks. The Unionist alliance has so far served its purpose; it has continued longer than most persons could have thought possible, and the leaders are to outward appearances at any rate dwelling together in the most perfect accord. But the danger is not so much that the leaders may fall out as that their followers may revolt against the continuance of a state of things which many good Conservatives find intolerable. For example, we can all sympathise with those staunch upholders of Church and State, who are bidden to vote for Unionists pledged to the lips in favor of disestablishment, one man one vote, eight hours and other unconsidered trifles. Another outcome of the success of the Gladstonians in Lord Hartington's old constituency is to set people speculating about the date of the dissolution. The Cabinet may at their meeting, two days ago, have discussed the question, but they evidently did not come to any conclusion, or something would have leaked out. A good many persons are inclined to think that the appeal to the country may be made before Easter and not later than August, but it is all guess work. So is most of the talk about the several places of the Government. The contents of the Queen's Speech will be known in India before this letter reaches Bombay, and I will not attempt a forecast of the Ministerial programme, but there is a growing disposition to think that the Government are not quite so earnest in their desire to pass an Irish Local Government Bill as they were a few weeks ago.

As to the coming struggle at the polling booths the good fortune that has attended the Liberals at the by-elections makes many of them confident that Mr. Gladstone will be restored to office with an overwhelming majority. I hear that although Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt are inclined to take a roseate view of the prospects of their party, Mr. John Morley is not so sanguine. The philosopher of the Opposition in conversation with his friends expresses the opinion that the contest will be a close shave, and that if the Liberals win they will only just do so. He seems to despair of their securing a working majority, and inclines to the idea entertained by others that we shall have two elections close together. Mr. Morley's temperament is not of a nature to induce him to be optimistic, and it may prove that in this matter he is not such a safe guide as his more hopeful colleagues. The gossip of which we hear so much about a reconciliation of the two sections of the Irish party is, I am told, *vox et præterea nihil*. On the other hand, a portion of the Nationalists are sincerely desirous of holding out the right hand of fellowship to the Parnellites, who, however, do not at present at all events appear at all anxious to encourage their opponents to make any formal overtures. The *Daily News* this morning devotes a leading article to recommending the Irish members to settle their differences before the General Election comes. Mr. Justin McCarthy has the credit of either inditing or inspiring this appeal, and much curiosity is evinced to know how it will be received not only by the Nationalists as a whole but more especially by the Healyites. Mr. Redmond and his friends, following the lead of the English Unionists, are loudly calling upon Mr. Gladstone to let the country know at once what his scheme of Home Rule is. They are putting forward this claim with a persistency that may become embarrassing to Mr. Gladstone if for strategical reasons it is resisted much longer, and it is not improbable that they have been urged to make the inconvenient demand by observing how very small a measure of Home Rule was advocated by Mr. Maden when he was driven by his opponents to enter into particulars. Two young peers have been chosen to move and second the address on the Queen's Speech. The mover, Lord Dudley, has not previously given much attention to politics. The seconder, Lord Lamington, who recently succeeded to the House of Lords, sat for some time as Mr. Cochrane-Baillie as Conservative member for one of the divisions of St. Pancras. He has developed a taste for travel, and in his speech he may have something to say *apropos* of English interests in those distant parts of the world, about which he is to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts two days after Parliament opens.

Her Majesty in a deeply touching letter from Osborne, dated January 26, and evidently her own composition, has acknowledged the remarkable outburst of sympathy that followed the lamented death of her "dearly-loved grandson." The bereaved Sovereign in simple yet pathetic language, which goes straight to the heart of everyone of her subjects, bitterly laments the affliction that has overshadowed the Throne and the Nation. How keenly the Queen feels the loss of Prince Eddie "cut off in the flower of his age, full of promise for the future, amiable and gentle, and endearing himself to all" is shown by her description of the calamity as "more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine as well as the Nation." The Royal message so eloquent in its simplicity and so affecting in its tenderness has made a profound impression on the country. "My bereavements during the last thirty years of my reign," says the sorely-stricken monarch, "have indeed been heavy. Though the labours, anxieties, and responsibilities inseparable from my position have been great, yet it is my earnest prayer that God may continue to give me health and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country and Empire while life lasts." This prayer will be fervently echoed in all parts of her widely-scattered Empire.

Great interest is manifested here in the quarrel between Chili and America, which a few days ago entered upon the acute stage, and much satisfaction is expressed at the prospects of the affairs coming to a peaceful settlement. At the same time there is a strong suspicion that the exigencies of a coming Presidential campaign have had more to do with the matter than is just or seemly, and the charge brought against the Washington authorities of keeping back the conciliating reply from Chili until after Mr. Harrison's bellicose message had been sent to Congress has a very ugly look about it. If the accusations now so freely made should prove to be correct American credit will have received another severe blow.

In discussing some weeks ago the vacancies in the Embassies, I mentioned that Sir Robert Morier could not be spared from St. Petersburg. The subsequent announcement that he had accepted the Embassy at Rome in succession to the Marquis of Dufferin caused considerable surprise, not unmixed with regret, to all who were aware of the special reasons for keeping Sir Robert at the Russian capital. It was with a sigh of relief that everyone heard on Saturday that there would be no change at St. Petersburg and that Lord Vivian would go to the Eternal City. Sir Robert's retention at the Court of the Czar is attributed to the improvement in his Excellency's health, but there is no doubt that considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him to induce him to stay at his old post. The *Times* only interprets the feelings of well-informed persons when it rejoices at the decision now come to by Sir Robert Morier, "The negotiations on the subject of the Pamirs may at any time," as it properly says, "take a critical turn, and it would be unsatisfactory to have to entrust the defence of British interests to inexperienced, even though, able hands." The death of Tewfik has apparently put an end at all events for the present to the idea of recruiting the higher ranks of the Diplomatic Service by obtaining the assistance of an ex-Anglo-Indian official of distinction in public and other pursuits. Lord Salisbury if he were called upon to-morrow to select an outsider would not look to the Houses of Parliament. In ordinary circumstances a peer or an M. P. would be chosen but at present there is a singular dearth of suitable men in the Legislature. People are asking whether Lord Randolph Churchill is still hankering after a high diplomatic post, in spite of his recent disclaimer. Those who think that he wants an Embassy point to the remark he is reported to have made in Paris two days ago to the interviewer of an English telegram agency. "I am naturally well posted about everything political," said the distinguished free lance, "but I do not feel the same interest in such matters as formerly. I am occupying myself less and less with politics." This may only mean that Lord Randolph's travels have created in him temporarily that weariness and disgust of party politics that Anglo-Indians feel when they return home after a long absence from England. But the old Adam shows itself after a time. They first endure, then pity, then embrace. So it will be with Lord Randolph if he is for the time being *ilase* of politics.

Truth is highly indignant at the selection of the Marquis of Lorne for the ornamental post of Governor and Constable of her Majesty's Castle of Windsor, which carries with it the comfortable salary of £1,500. An office like that which has been conferred upon Lord Lorne is, to Mr. Labouchere, like the proverbial red rag to a certain quadruped. He will never be satisfied until the English Court is divested of all pomp and ceremony, of which there is too little now to please persons less rigidly inclined. What Mr. Labouchere would probably like is that the royal palaces should be occupied by plutocrats like himself, and that the Sovereign should reside in an inexpensive flat in Victoria street. So far as the general public is concerned there has been no grumbling at the favour shown to Lord Lorne, who is in the opinion of the Queen's subjects at all events preferable to a foreign prince; and he is in every respect an estimable man, though according to the Gladstonians he has gone wrong in politics.

Mr. John Adam, principal of a Hindoo College in Madras and a supporter of the National Congress, has been definitely accepted as the Gladstonian candidate for the Tradeston division of Glasgow. The sitting member, Mr. Archibald Corbett, is a Liberal Unionist of the more advanced type, indeed in regard to general politics he is, I fancy, more of a Radical than Mr. Adam, who, if I am rightly informed, is only a recent convert to Liberalism. The constituency is strongly Liberal. In 1885 Mr. Corbett beat the Conservatives by a majority of eleven hundred. In 1886 the Conservatives did not bring forward a candidate of their own but supported Mr. Corbett against the Gladstonian, Professor Meiklejohn, who was defeated by 700 votes. It remains to be seen whether the Principal can make a better fight of it than the Professor. Mr. Adam's friends say that he is an able man, and that if he gets into Parliament he will leave his mark on that assembly.

Among the numerous candidates for the Secretaryship of the Junior United Service Club in Charles street is, I understand, a member of the fair sex. At one West End palace of luxury and ease a female clerk is employed, but although women who work for their living are remarkably persevering, they will have to wait some time before the position of club secretary is open to them. The Committee of the Junior might say to the lady applicant "Que Mesdames les clubwomen commencent." At a certain well-known club for "ladies of position only" the entire staff is female, and what is more, no male person is allowed to cross the mat under any circumstances. The rule is rigidly enforced, but it may be presumed that if the place should unfortunately catch fire some fine night an exception will be made in the case of Captain Simonds's brave men. A portion of the magnificent pile of buildings that has just been completed at Albert Gate has, I hear, been taken for a new "cock and hen" club. The propriety of such establishments may be doubted, but if their success depends upon situation the new club ought to be prosperous. Reference to clubs reminds me that the National Liberals are rather alarmed by the proposal of the projectors of an underground electric railway from Waterloo to Baker-street to erect a station on a plot of vacant land in Whitehall-place. It appears that the massive concrete foundations of the National Liberal Club rest upon running sand, the bed of a river that centuries ago flowed from Highgate to the Thames. The security of the fabric of the club would, it is contended, be imperilled if the railway company were allowed to excavate to any depth in this locality. As the Crown who are the ground landlords will join the club in opposition there is not much chance of the railway company getting the powers they ask for unless they can change their route.

Members of the National Indian Association, particularly native students, have been invited to Toynbee Hall, on the 3rd ultimo, when the Rev. S. A. Barnett will give a description of the philanthropic work now being carried out on that oasis in the desert of East London. Something may possibly be said on the occasion about Mr. Barnett's desire to establish an Indian Class.

The demise of the *Anti-Jacobin* has been followby that of two more London weeklies; the Sunday edition of the *New York Herald* and the *St. Stephen's Review*. It would be interesting to know how much money Mr. Gordon has dropped in his futile attempt to teach the British public how a newspaper should be conducted. Londoners never took kindly to the foreign journal, which probably was principally read by visitors from "the States." When the daily issue ceased to exist it was inevitable that the Sunday edition would sooner or later meet with the same unhappy fate. Some American imputation—slang to wit—find a ready market in England, but transatlantic journalism does not seem destined to take root here. The highly coloured and not always over-scrupulous cartoons of the *St. Stephen's Review* will be missed from the pot-houses whose windows they adorned, side by side with the gorgeous pictures of the lady gymnasts. The Constitutional cause will not greatly suffer by the disappearance of the *St. Stephen's Review*.

An opportunity will I hear be given to the friends in this country of Sir George Birdwood to subscribe to the fund started in Bombay to commemorate the services of that well-known and esteemed Anglo-Indian. There must be many persons here, natives as well as Englishmen, who would be glad to join in the excellent movement

The many Indian friends of Sir Edwin Arnold will be glad to learn that the accounts published by the papers as to his attack of influenza are somewhat exaggerated. I have been shown a telegram just received by his family from New York, in which he says that he has "quite recovered," and that he is going south. The remainder of his lecture tour has, however, been abandoned, from which it would appear that the author of "The Light of Asia" has been warned by his serious illness of the danger of running any risks.

An event of considerable social interest the marriage of Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., with Lady Olivia Taylour, heiress of the Earl of Bective, M.P., (the Marquis of Hertford's son), which was postponed on account of the Royal bereavement, took place on Wednesday in the presence of a large and aristocratic congregation. Many friends of the bride and bridegroom were, however, prevented from attending owing to the epidemic. Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck sits for that division of Norfolk that includes Sandringham, and which was for a time represented by the inspired labourer Joseph Arch. At least one prominent member of the Royal house-hold supported Mr. Arch on that occasion, and it is said that the Prince of Wales himself was by no means sorry at the choice of the electors, indeed if rumour speaks truly his Royal Highness declared that if he had possessed a vote it would have been given to the working man candidate rather than to the young nobleman, who in a subsequent election, became victorious.

BHOWNAGAR BRANCH OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEB. 13.

THE tenth instant will be looked upon as an important day by the commercial world in Bhownagar, for it witnessed the establishment of a branch of the leading bank in our city, the Bank of Bombay, in the midst of an imposing ceremony in the Durbar Hall. Among those invited to attend were the following State officials and leading citizens:—The Dewan Bahadoor Vithuldas Samuldas; Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, the Finance Minister; Mr. Proctor Sims, Public Works Minister, Seth Bhugwanbhai, the Nagar Seth; Dr. Pranjiwandas; Messrs. Dinsha Bomanjee, Girjashanker Jeshunker, Prabhashunker Venishunker, Bhuputray Vithuldas, S. Spalding and his brother, Bhugwandas Bhawanbhai, Rugoobhai Dayabhai, Manishunker Luxmishunker Mehta, Shaik Oosmanbhai Abdool Alim, Motilal Nanalal Parekh, Amurchund Jusraj Vora, Bapubhai Purmanundas, Dr. Mahiputram Govindram, Luxmonbhai Dayabhai, Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Parekh, Chutoorbhooj Govindjee, Eshwardas Custoorbhoy, Vurajdas Purbhudas, Moosa Abdoola, Tricumjee Veerjee, Vanmal Mona Patel, Pranjiwan Oodhowjee, Savailal Girjashunker Oza, Memon Hajee Soomar Oosman, Dawoodbhoy Jafferjee, Mussa Futta, Tar Mahmed Hulib Moosa Oosman, Kuverjee Anundjee, Muncherjee Rutonjee, Eduljee Shapoorjee, Jugjiwan Gopaljee, Kalidas Chagan, Kesowlal Tribhowandas, Tricumlal Oodhowjee, Futechund Hukumchund, Nanchund Roychund, Husunally Morla Adumjee, Manjee Nathoo, Tricumlal Oodhowjee Mehta, and others including the leading brokers of the place.

The proceedings commenced by the Dewan Saheb introducing to the assembled gentlemen Mr. Kinniburgh, the Agent, and Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, the chief native officer of the Bank, both of whom had been deputed here by the Bank authorities.

The latter gentleman, being called upon to make a few observations in the vernacular, in connection with the opening of the branch of the Bank at Bhownagar, said: Dewan Saheb and Gentlemen,—The Bank of Bombay is an institution too well known to need any introduction to the merchants of Bhownagar. You are all probably aware that the Bank owes its existence to a charter granted to it by the benign British Government. It is the principal Bank in the Presidency, and it is through its agency that the financial transactions of the Bombay Government are carried on. Its chief business is to afford facilities to merchants in the conduct of their business, and to accommodate them with money, when it is needed by them in carrying on trade. The Bank's operations are subject to by Government to certain restrictions; and although on that account it cannot do business with the freedom enjoyed by other similar institutions, it has for that very reason been able to secure and safeguard the interests of Government and its shareholders and constituents. It is prevented from entering into transactions with places beyond the sea, the object being to allow the money under its control to remain and circulate in India, and to be dealt with with care and caution. Some of you, gentlemen, are doing much the same business as the Bank, and are perfectly aware of the way in which the Bank's operations are conducted. I will not, therefore, say further on that head. The commercial relations of Bhownagar with Bombay, as you all know, have been and are very close, and are growing more and more so every year. Not only in Kathiawar but in the whole of Gujerat, Bhownagar can boast of a most extensive trade in cotton, and it is natural that having regard to the large dealings of its merchants the Maharaj Saheb, who stands in the fore-front of the enlightened princes of Kathiawar, should see the desirability of having in Bhownagar an influential banking institution as a help to local trade. His Highness, accordingly, opened negociations with the Bank authorities in Bombay, and held out much help in case a branch was opened in the city. The directors of the Bank have complied with his Highness's wishes, and the result is that from this day the Bank of Bombay commences its business in Bhownagar. The branch office may not, perhaps, prove a source of much gain to the Bank; however, as there is every likelihood of local trade receiving a stimulus, it is a pleasure to the Bank authorities to have been able to meet his Highness's wishes on that subject. I now beg to commend the new institution to you, gentlemen, and to the merchants of this city. I can assure you that in Mr. Kinniburgh, the local agent, you will find an excellent business man and an amiable gentleman, who will be always willing to render every assistance consistent with the rules of the Bank to all that may come in contact with him. He will be able to make monetary arrangements for you in any part of India. As the Bank of Bombay has dealings with the Bengal Bank, and the Madras Bank, we shall be in a position to assist you in whichever part of the country you may choose to carry on your business. The branch will principally deal in hoondees. It is prevented from lending money on the security of immoveable property, but will willingly accommodate merchants on security of merchandise. I feel sure you will soon perceive that the Bank is a source of strength and help to you. Hitherto all business with Bhownagar was done through the Ahmedabad Branch of the Bank, and perhaps the opening of a branch at this place may, to a certain extent, affect the business of the Ahmedabad branch; but if the Bhownagar merchants can profit by the infant institution in their midst, the Bank can afford to put up with the inconvenience above alluded to. It is a matter of considerable pleasure to us to find that his Highness has interested himself so much in the matter of the opening of the branch here. This is a fresh instance of the anxiety of his Highness to do all he can for the welfare of his subjects. It is well-known that Bhownagar stands in the van of civilised States. Modern Bhownagar may well be called a smaller edition of Bombay. I beg to express on behalf of the Bank our sense of gratitude for all the assistance rendered by the Maharaj Saheb to us. Should the people begin to appreciate the usefulness of such an institution, I have no doubt the Bank will do all it can to meet his Highness's wishes further in that direction. I now take an opportunity of thanking the Dewan Saheb and Mr. Proctor Sims for the trouble they have taken and the help they have given in this matter. His Highness the Thakore Saheb called me yesterday, and asked me to explain to the bankers of Bhownagar in the presence of the finance karbhari the system of the Bank's operations as some of the bankers were of opinion that the establishment of a banking institution, such as this, would give a check to their business. I can, however, assure you from my banking experience, extending over twenty-eight years that your business, instead of being checked, will receive further development. All traders, large and small, will soon feel the effect of this development. Trade and industry will receive stimulus in Bhownagar through this agency as they have done elsewhere. In a word, the Bank's fostering influence will be felt in all channels of industry.

Mr. Munjeebhoy Nuthoobhoy, a local merchant, remarked that he felt sure the opening of the branch bank will be of advantage to Bhownagar, as it will afford facilities for business operations. The subjects of his Highness are, therefore, thankful to the Maharaja Saheb and to the directors of the Bank of Bombay for concluding the arrangements for the establishment of this Bank.

At this stage the Dewan Saheb informed the meeting that the Maharaja wished this Bank to be looked upon as the State Bank, and as such it will receive every help from this State.

Mr. J. Kinniburgh took the opportunity of informing all those present at the meeting that he would be happy to receive at the Bank any merchant or banker that had to do business with him, and will always be ready to assist them in any way he can.

Mr. Ghellabhai then thanked the gentlemen who attended for the trouble they took, and the meeting then dispersed after the usual distribution of "pan-supari" and flowers.

ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing sixteen members of their number to the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., moved and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded that Mr. George Cotton should preside, which motion was carried.

The chairman in opening the proceedings called the attention of the Justices to the printed memorandum on the back of the voting papers, which stated first that if the voter's name was not enrolled in the Justices' roll, and if he was on the day of the meeting a Justice, his votes could not be received. Each voter at that election, was entitled to vote for any number of candidates not exceeding sixteen, but he could not give more than one vote to any one candidate.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded and it was carried that the voting for sixteen members be now commenced and that no voting paper be received after 6 o'clock.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy moved and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas seconded and it was carried that the following gentlemen be appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers and report the result to the Chairman:—Messrs. H. W. Barrow, S. N. Cooper, R. P. Brunton, N. R. Ranina, A. F. Moos, W. Pearson, Purshotum Gungadhur, Virprasad Tapiprasad, and Purshotum P. Vag.

The election was then proceeded with, the following being the names of the 34 candidates for the 16 seats allotted under the Act to the Justices:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Col. W. H. Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Behramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Mr. Kavasjee Pestonjee, Mr. Hormusjee Kursetjee Kurlawalla, Mr. Jamsetjee Kharshedjee Kama, Capt. W. P. Walshe, Mr. Kaikhushro Naorojee Kabrajee, Mr. Selim Solomon, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. John Samuel Maidment, Mr. Eknath Rughunath Khote, Mr. Hassambhai Visram, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Mr. Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgur, Mr. Narayenrao Meghajee Lokhande, Mr. Anandrao Narayen, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'Brien Banks, Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. L. M Valladares, Mr. J. P. Baird, Brigade-Surgeon George Archibald Maconachie, M.D., Mr. Reginald Gilbert, Mr. Amirudin Tyabjee, Mr. Naoroji Behramji Suntook, Mr. Charles Holtzendorf Byrne, Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, and Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff.

The result of the poll will most probably be declared this afternoon.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

THE following Resolution was issued last evening from the Secretariat:—

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 8th February, 1892.

Telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 2nd February 1892—Stating that her Imperial Majesty has commanded that the letter published in England regarding the expression of sympathy on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale should be forthwith translated into Hindustani and other vernaculars and published in the Native newspapers; forwarding a Hindustani translation, and requesting that arrangements may be at once made for its translation into other vernaculars in which newspapers are published in the Bombay Presidency, and that copies of it may be communicated to Editors with an intimation of her Majesty's desire.

Resolution.—The Oriental Translator has been requested to translate the letter into Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese without delay.

2. The telegram should be repeated by telegram to the Commissioner in Sind, with a request that he will be good enough to have her Imperial Majesty's letter translated into Sindhi, and communicate it to the Editors of vernacular newspapers in Sind with the intimation mentioned in the telegram.

3. Copies of the translations should be communicated to the Editors of the principal vernacular newspapers throughout the Presidency, with an intimation that it is her Imperial Majesty's desire that this communication should be made as soon as possible.

THE CHARITY FETE.

She:

My Fete is not a Fancy Ball!
My Fete is Charitie!
Do take a ticket! Take them all—
They're only rupees three!

He:

Ah! Lady fair, I fain would take
A ticket if I could.
I'd take them all for your sweet sake,
Such is my melting mood.

But melting, also, is Exchange—
'Tis down to one and two:
And still may take a lower range
If what they say is true.

She:

A fair Exchange, then, let us make,
For that's no robberie!
Your note of hand I'll gladly take,
You take my tickets three!

Final:

He took the tickets with a smile—
'Twas all for Charitie:—
She won her way with woman's wile
In spite of the Rupee.

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE exhibition will close positively on Thursday evening, and intending purchasers of pictures would do well to give the gallery an early visit. Local exhibitors are requested to send for their pictures to the Secretariat on Friday morning.

THROUGH THE CHIN HILLS.

A MANIPUR telegram says the Kanhow Column reached there on Thursday last, after some very hard marching, having come from Lenacot in four marches, a distance of something over eighty miles. The first day's march was entirely in the hills, with some very stiff climbing; the last two days were over level ground. Last night camp was pitched in the suburbs of Manipur; to-day it will be moved in closer to the Residency. The band of the 43rd Goorkhas met the column outside, and played it in. The men and mules are all fit, and as the Chiefs taken at Torn Long and some Chin police accompanied the column, the news of our reaching Manipur itself will spread rapidly through the Chin country and will doubtless make a profound impression on the Chins themselves. The country passed through, which up till now has been a blank on the map, has been sketched by the Intelligence Officer, Captain Vaughan, 7th Bengal Infantry, and the villages *en route* marked in. Amongst others, the important village of Lorupi was passed, this being the head-quarter village of the numerous Thads, tribe of Chins, extending from Lenacot to the boundary of Manipur and Howbit Peak, on the last day's march. Captain Stevens and Mr. B. S. Carey went on ahead of the column to confer with Colonel Evans and Lieutenant Howell, Assistant Political Officer, in the absence of Major Maxwell. That flying column is the first to go to Manipur from Burma *via* the Chin Hills. It is composed of 50 of the 10th Burma Regiment, 40 of the 4th Madras Pioneers, and two mountain guns, with transport of mules and Burmese coolies. By the fact that over a hundred laden mules have gone through, the possibility of a trade route is fully established.

THE INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

A DISASTROUS FINISH.

THE final tie in the Infantry Polo Tournament was played off at Lucknow on Friday, the number of spectators being larger than usual. The Gloucestershire team were fancied by the majority of the people, but after the first period, from the way the Riflemen played up and outrode the 61st, favouritism veered round to the Riflemen. The game was a very fast one, and with intervals of runs into the Rifle Brigade quarters, and shots at their goal, play was for the greater period confined to the 61st half of the ground. The Riflemen were constantly in possession of the ball, and had runs into their adversaries' domain, but their aim was not true, while the Gloucestershire, put thoroughly on their defence, and playing up determinedly, were not hitting so well as in their previous game. Nevertheless, the spectators witnessed a fast and exciting game all through.

In the first two periods, though both sides had shots at each other's flags, no goal was scored. The third period opened with sides being changed; and after some more even and fast play the Rifle Brigade hit a goal, and play continued without any further score.

In the fourth period, when the 61st seemed to be pressing the Riflemen and confining play to the latter's half of the ground, the 61st got a goal, and it wanted but a minute to final time when Capel Cure, getting on the ball, was running it to the adversaries end. When midway in their ground the Riflemen made a desperate effort to avert the attack, and Mr. Alexander, coming into collision with one of the opposing team, was thrown down, his pony rolling over him. He sustained severe injuries to his head. The Riflemen not caring to go on with the game, the 61st remain victors in default.

Mr. Alexander remains unconscious and has been removed to hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. Universal sympathy is felt for the regiment and for him personally, as besides being a good polo player, he is a model, good-all-round sportsman.

LATER.

Mr. Alexander died at nine o'clock to-night. (12th February.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

THE case in which four men of the 5th Lancers are charged at Meerut, with being concerned in the murder of an old man, the assistant to the head cook of C troop, has been on before Colonel Plowden, Cantonment Magistrate. The Government Pleader represents the Crown, and Ernest Newton represents the prisoners. The first four witnesses have been fully examined and state that they are sweepers who live close to the latrine of C troop, and that they quiet remember Christmas day. The night was a very dark one, so dark indeed that they could not recognise anyone, and could scarcely see persons beyond four or five paces. They saw no soldiers that night, but about 8 or 8-30 they heard a cry of distress of (*Hai murra, hai murra*). They stood under a tree close to their hut, but thinking it was a drunken row they did not go out. About fifteen minutes after they heard the noise, two cook boys came to them and said some soldiers were going about beating natives. These two boys remained at the witnesses' house all night. About 9 o'clock a corporal came and called a sweeper, and they went with a light and saw an old man in a sitting posture, leaning on one arm groaning, and in apparent pain. His clothes were wet. The corporal told them to put him into the cook-room, as he might die of cold. Next morning they heard that the same man was dead. They never told anyone of the occurrence of the previous night. They saw no wounds when they lifted the man and placed him in the cook-room. The next morning, when the corpse was in the skittle-alley, it was wrapped in a sheet. They could not see it. The cook Bidhun, who is an uncle of the deceased, gave one of the witnesses the dirty clothes the deceased wore the night before, to throw on the dust heap. One of the witnesses said that while going with Bidhun, for clothes in which to bury the deceased, he told Bidhun that the night previous there was a deal of *marcher* (quarrelling and fighting) and it must have been from this beating the old man died. He said, "Oh, no! He was an inveterate *churus* smoker and drinker, and had asthma, and he died from natural causes."

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

A HAKA telegram to the *Pioneer* has a despatch from Camp Loo War, of February 9:—The column reached Munilipi on the 8th, having halted between Tlang Tlang and Twalam, and at Twalam, on the 7th and 8th respectively. On arrival at Munilipi, which was the first village to be dealt with, the whole village was found deserted and everything removed from it. A quantity of grain was found in the nullahs near the village. It was originally intended to occupy this village as the base for the column and as a permanent post for three months, but owing to the scarcity of water this was found impracticable. What water there was had poisonous beans in it, thought not in sufficient quantity to do any harm. The villagers have not paid up the fine due from them, and it has not yet been decided how they are, therefore, to be punished. The column moved on here to-day two miles from Muilipi, where an excellent spot has been chosen for the base and permanent post. It is also close to Hriankan, which is to be treated with shortly.

The health of the column is excellent, and the Goorka coolies are not suffering as they did with the Baungshe column.

MILITARY NEWS.

LT.-GEN. SIR DRURY LOWE, K.C.B., has accepted the colonelcy of the 18th Hussars, vacant by the death of Lt.-Gen. R. KNOX.

MAJ.-GEN. A. J. H. ELLIOT, C. B., has accepted the offer of the vacant colonelcy of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), vacant by the death of Lt.-Gen. C. Sawyer.

THE Adjutant-General has notified that the First Army Corps Infantry has been reconstituted of the following battalions:—1st and 2nd Grenadier Guards, 2nd Coldstream Guards, and 1st Scots Guards, all in London; 1st Royal Lancaster, 2nd Leinster, 1st Lincolnshire, 1st Northamptonshire, 1st Cameronians, 2nd South Staffordshire, 1st South Wales Borderers, and 1st Warwickshire, at Aldershot; the 2nd Berkshire, 1st Gloucestershire, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Shropshire L. I., 1st Royal Sussex, 1st Wiltshire, and 2nd Worcestershire, in Ireland; 1st Highland L. I., and 1st Northumberland Fus., at Dover; 2nd Royal West Kent, at Shorncliffe; 2nd Dorsetshire, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, 4th Rifle Brigade, and 2nd Welsh, at Plymouth and Devonport; 2nd Royal Fus., at Woolwich; and 2nd North Sta

THE DISPUTED MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, gave judgment in the case of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Kurson dass Chabildass, who had secured eight votes more than the petitioner. Mr. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. Rustomjee Patell appeared for Mr. Kursondass Chabildass.

Mr. Chitty, in delivering judgment, said:—In this case Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook has presented a petition to this Court, under section 33 of the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, for a declaration that the election for the Bhooleshwar (or C) Ward, held on the 25th January last, so far as it concerns the election of Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, is invalid, and that the petitioner shall be deemed to have been duly elected in his place. The facts of the case, as to which there is no dispute, are shortly as follows:—The names of two persons, Dosabhoy Byramjee Pesikaka and Bhikaijee, widow of Sorabjee Pestonjee Anderson, appeared in the ward lists for A and C Wards in October last. In accordance with section 19 (10) of the Act both these persons gave notice to the Commissioner before the 1st November of their choice of C Ward as the ward for which they should vote. The Commissioner replied that their request would be complied with. When, however, the election roll came to be published on the 10th December it was found that the names of these two persons were omitted from that roll, and did not appear in the ward roll either for A or C ward. This omission was due to slip or error on the part of Mr. Brunton, who inadvertently expunged their names from both A and C Ward lists. Dosabhoy wrote to the Commissioner requesting that the error might be corrected, and the petitioner subsequently wrote to the Commissioner on behalf of both the said voters (whom he regarded as his constituents), but the Commissioner decided, and I think rightly, that he had no power at that stage to alter the election roll. There were eight councillors to be elected at this election for the C Ward and inasmuch as each voter would be entitled to eight votes, and might give all such votes to any one candidate, the petitioner alleges that the result of the said error or omission on the part of the Commissioner has been to deprive him of sixteen votes, the two voters in question having promised to give all their votes to him. As Mr. Cursondas Chabildas obtained only eight votes more than the petitioner, it is submitted that, taking the said sixteen votes into consideration, the petitioner must be deemed to have obtained eight votes more than Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, and so must be deemed to have been elected in his place. The Commissioner has appeared to defend this petition as authorised by section 517 of the Act, and as the validity of Mr. Cursondas Chabildas' election was impugned I thought it right that a notice should be served on him, and he also has appeared here by Mr. Rustomjee to defend the petition. The main defences urged by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Rustomjee were—(1). That the election roll is final as declared by section 21 of the Act, and is not susceptible of alteration in any particular by the Commissioner after its publication on 10th December; (2), that the remedy of the voters was to come to this Court as soon as they found that their names had been omitted from the election roll; (3), that election must be by persons upon that roll; (4), that the objections of the petitioner are not as to the validity of the election; (5), that the petitioner, or at any rate the voters, had a further remedy by application to the High Court. Mr. Rustomjee also urged—(6), that the petitioner is now precluded from obtaining relief, as he is out of time, section 19 (7) (12); (7), that there was no refusal of a vote or votes under section 35; and (8), that petitioner must prove that he could have got the votes which, he says, he was promised. Mr. Dhurumsey, who appeared for the petitioner, admitted that the election roll was final, but maintained that in this instance at least it did not represent the revised list as contemplated by section 21 (1), and he would have, we take, the October list as the correct election roll. This is manifestly impossible, as the October list is that which is subjected to revision and alteration, and it would be difficult to say at what date such list should be taken as correct: if at the date of its publication, it would be wrong in many particulars (last year some 2,439 alterations were made); if at the completion of the revision, the petitioner would be in no better position as it was in the October list that the error first occurred. With regard to the defence raised (1) and (5), that there was a remedy open to the voters when they found their names omitted, I cannot accept Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Rustomjee's arguments that they might have come to this Court under section 20. I say this for many reasons:—Section 20 clearly contemplates appeals against the Commissioner's orders on revision of the list under section 19 (see side-note to section 20) and the limitations of time prescribed by sections 19 (22) and 20, shows that all those applications to, and orders by, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court are to be made by the 5th December, thus allowing five days for the printing and publishing of the list. If, again, section 20 had been intended to apply to the election roll published under section 21, it is highly improbable that that section would precede section 21, and also that it should not be specially mentioned as applying to it. Mr. Crawford admits that it could only do so by implication. Moreover, section 21 does expressly provide for the correction of the list revised under section 19, in compliance with the orders of the Chief Judge, showing, I think, that it was contemplated by the Legislature that no such orders would be made after the publication of the election roll. If this were not so, there would be no finality, and as Mr. Dhurumsey urged, there would in reality be three lists and not two. Mr. Dhurumsey urged that if the election roll must be looked on as final, it would be placing too great a power in the hands of the Commissioner, on whose whim it would depend, whether any number of names should be added to or omitted from the election roll in contravention of the revised list. But there would be a remedy open to persons aggrieved by any such act of omission. If their names were improperly so, as in this case, accidentally omitted, it might, I think, be open to them to bring an action for damages against the Commissioner. (Ashley *vs.* White.) If names were improperly or accidentally omitted or inserted it might also be a ground for an application to the High Court, under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, for an order in the nature of a "mandamus." I do not think there is anything unreasonable in supposing that it was ever contemplated by the Legislature that the election roll, under section 21, would not be correctly made out, and would not represent exactly the list as revised under section 19. The main argument, however, adduced by Mr. Dhurumsey was that the action of the Commissioner in this case amounted to improper refusal of a vote under section 33. That section provides for an application to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court "if the validity of any election is questioned whether by reason of the improper reception or refusal of a vote or for any other cause." In this case "any other cause" must, I think, mean other cause *jusdem generis*, that is relating or incidental to the election itself, and not to any more remote cause—i.e., in this instance the fault in the election roll. That being so, can there be said in this case to have been any improper refusal of a vote or votes? Mr. Dhurumsey admits that the voters here never went to the polling-booth or tendered their votes. He maintains that it was unnecessary, as the officers had orders not to receive votes from any person not on the roll. But I think if they claimed a right to be on the roll and to vote they ought to have tendered their votes, and that no votes having been tendered the Commissioner cannot be said to have refused them. This being my view on this point, it is unnecessary to deal with the further point, one of evidence, viz., whether if they had voted such votes would have given for the petitioner. But I may say that it would be difficult to conclude from evidence given now of past intentions that those votes would have been certainly given for the petitioner, so many circumstances, change of opinion, inability from sickness or accident to attend, &c., might have intervened to prevent it. However, as I said, it is unnecessary now to go into that question as I must hold that their having been no refusal of a vote or votes, the petition be dismissed, and the declared result of the election confirmed. The petitioner to pay Mr. Cursondas Rs. 34 as professional costs.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 6th February, 1892.)

Description	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	31,344	39,139	..	7.795	..	28,512
Goods	68,175	53,337	14,838	..	16,222	..
Other earnings.....	5,276	3,595	1,681	..	2,241	..
Weekly total	1,04,793	96,071	8,722	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	5,29,002	5,33,081	..	..	—	4,079

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"TRUTH" understands that the death of the Duke of Clarence will make no change in the Queen's Continental trip, so far as concerns her visit to Costebelle, Darmstadt, and Cronburg. There is now, of course, an end for this year of her Majesty's projected entertainment by the Emperor William, either at Coblenz or anywhere else. The Queen will maintain the strictest incognita during her stay abroad, and her proposed visit to Coburg has been abandoned. The same paper understands that the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family will shortly proceed to the Continent for an absence of some duration in preference to passing several weeks at Osborne, which has been offered to them by the Queen. It is probable that the Prince will go to Italy, and then to Egypt, for a voyage up the Nile in which case Prince George will accompany him. Nothing, however, has yet been definitely settled.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times* from Vienna, dated January 27, says:—The "sick man" is giving unmistakable signs of convalescence. The Turk is beginning to pay his debts with punctuality. It is reported from Constantinople that for the second time the Porte has paid the full amount of the instalment on the war indemnity due to Russia—that is to say, the sum of £T350,000. The increased regularity with which the Turk is meeting his financial engagements, which originated with Agop Pasha, has been maintained by his successor, Nassif Bey, and the time may not be far off when a Turkish debt will be regarded as no less secure than that of any European Government. The Russian indemnity consists of an annual sum of £T350,000, payable for ninety-two years. No capital sum was fixed. But Turkey only paid £T100,000 in the first year, £T140,000 in the second year, and £T200,000 in the third year. During the last two years she has not only paid the entire annuity due, but also a considerable sum against arrears.

WHAT are our Military Weaknesses in India?—This question is a great and important one, but Mr. C. B. Norman (late 90th Light Infantry) has endeavoured to answer it, after a minute inquiry, in the pages of the *United Service Magazine*. We give a summary of his conclusions. The following he finds to be our main defects:—That but a moiety of the Army is under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, there being practically four such commanders, besides generals in command at Madras and Bombay; that there is a paucity of British troops; that the Volunteer element is weak; that no uniform system of regimental organisation exists throughout the Native Army; above all, that British Officers with the regiments are too few—" with the present number disaster is inevitable;" that the unwieldy armies of the Independent States are a danger, and should be reduced in strength, and be placed under the inspection of a general officer with a staff; that there is need of a flying column, fully equipped, and with transport, at every station; that we want an arsenal in India; that there is no naval squadron capable of defending the vast wealth afloat in our Indian seas, and that defensive works need to be erected at the ports; and that we ought to have a local Army, composed of long-service soldiers, for service in India and the East. With many of these deductions, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, most soldiers of Indian experience will agree. The paucity of British officers in native regiments is a most serious question, and cannot be too freequently brought under notice.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE was expected in Madras yesterday. He will be the guest of Lord Wenlock for the two days that he remains in that city. The local U. C. S. Association hope to be able to dine him on one night, if his host can spare him. From Madras Sir Roper will make a tour through parts of the famine Districts with Mr. Clogstoun, and he will also pay business visits to the Kolar gold mines and the iron fields of Salem.

PENDING final arrangements consequent upon the retirement of Dr. T. B. Christie, C.I.E, we understand that the Royal India Asylum at Ealing is being carried on under the superintendence of Dr. Ernest Birkett. The Secretary of State for India has sold the property, but still retains it upon lease. As the inmates are not nearly so numerous as they were a few years ago, the establishment is now far too large for the requirments of the service. A radical change in the present system may therefore he anticipated.

MISS SOONDERBAI POWAR, the native high-caste Hindu lady who has gone to England to proclaim the evils of the opium traffic in India, has opened her campaign in Sheffield before a large and sympathetic audience. She is known as "the delegate of the Indian woman," and is described as wearing her native costume and speaking English fluently in a clear and musical voice. Miss Powar's style of oratory is very simple and direct, says a home paper. "I have left," she said, in introducing herself, "my sunny India and come to this foggy England to tell you sad news. I knew that the Christian people of Great Britain know nothing of what is going on in India, and unless they know it they cannot help us: so I thought, I will go myself and tell them what I have seen with my own eyes. Some of my English friends discouraged me. They said, 'You are going there in winter; you won't come back, or, if you come back you will come back with consumption,' but I said, 'I will take care of myself as much as I can.'" Miss Powar gave many distressing details of misery and degradation brought upon the people of India by the sale of opium, under the direct sanction and encouragement of the Government. "If you want a little arsenic to kill rats," she remarked, "there is a great fuss, and you have to give your name and address; but if you want opium enough to kill a hundred men you can have it—because the Government want money."

FROM a political point of view, the *Times'* correspondent writes, the full payment of the annuity due by Turkey to Russia is also satisfactory. The Porte's inability to fulfil its engagement in that respect has frequently provided Russia with a plausible pretext for putting forward extreme demands which would otherwise have had no *raison d'etre*. In fact, it has furnished Russia with the means of putting on pressure and sometimes of compelling the Sultan to do very unreasonable things. Thus the payment this year of the total amount due is both a financial and political success for the Porte. It is much more eloquent than would be the publication of a favourable Budget without Parliamentary control, such as that framed annually by the Russian Minister of Finance. The news is, therefore, to be regarded as favourable in every respect.

A REUTER telegram from Indianapolis says:—The National Surgical Institution, one of the most famous of its kind in the country, was burned down early on Friday morning 22nd ultimo. The fire broke out in the offices of the establishment, immediately over which were the wards for infants and mothers. The attendants awakened the patients, and the wards soon presented a scene of the wildest confusion. Such of the inmates as were able to move ran panic-stricken to the windows beseeching the people below to help them. When the police and firemen arrived the building was burning fiercely, and many of the patients had to be taken from the upper floors by means of ladders. No attempt was made to save anything but the lives of the inmates. The male and female patients who were able to do so assisted in the work of rescue. Most of the inmates had on nothing but their night-clothes and others were wrapped in bed-clothes. The patients were carried to a building near by, where cots were put up, and they were made as comfortable as possible. Nineteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in an article on the new Commercial Treaties, makes the startling statement that, along with the Austro-German Alliance, Germany concluded an understanding with Russia. The article, says the *Standard's* correspondent, has caused some sensation at Berlin, and is giving rise to a number of rumours, one being to the effect that an action for high treason, or, at least, for the betrayal of State secrets, is to be brought against the responsible editor of the paper and the suspected originator of the article.

THE German Emperor may be held (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) to have conferred an honour on the whole class of "Cordons Bleus" by inspecting the kitchens of his imperial palace in person. Such a thing had never been done before by any Prussian Sovereign. Frederick the Great went so far as to admit a French *chef de cuisine* into his presence now and then to discuss the terms of a menu; but he only did this when he had particular reasons for desiring to give a very good dinner that would pass muster with such critics as M. de Voltaire. William II. has made an innovation by going boldly down into his own kitchens, escorted by Count Pueckler, the Steward of the Household. As his Majesty's coming had not been announced the whole white-capped fraternity of cooks and scullions were thrown into a petty flutter by the visit. The Emperor, however, in his usual good-natured, keen, inquiring way, went about his kitchens to pick up knowledge. In the end his Majesty declared himself satisfied, and to-day there is not a *hausfrau* in Prussia but feels prouder from the fact that the Kaiser has judged the great household science of cookery worth investigating with his own eyes.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—The new French smokeless powder is considerably less powerful, bulk for bulk, than our own, which possesses the advantage of storing up its energy in a form so concentrated that a pound of it is more than equal to three pounds of ordinary powder. This fact had a curious influence upon the results of some competitive trials that were recently held in France between Elswick and Canet guns. The chambers of the latter were, of course, made of a size sufficient to take the suitable charge of French powder; the chambers of the former seem to have been made upon the assumption that the French powder was no more bulky than the English. As French powder was used, and as the English guns had no accommodation for a full charge of it, they naturally appeared at a great disadvantage. Canet quick-firing guns have since, in preference to all others, been adopted for the French navy. Nearly two and a half years have now elapsed since attention was directed to the growing importance of the Societe des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee as rivals of Krupp and of Armstrong. The company is now not only building ships but also making guns for the French Government, and has already executed large orders for Greece, Chili, and Japan. The Chilians say, however, that they will not place any further contracts in France. The Blanco Encalada, Almirante Cochrane, Huascar, Almirante Lynch, Almirante Condell, Esmeralda, and Imperial, all of British build have given, upon the whole, so much satisfaction that Great Britain is tolerably sure of securing all Chili's future orders for some time to come.

ANOTHER interesting document relating to the Battle of Waterloo has turned up in the shape of a private letter from Baron von Muffling, written a few days after the fight, which has been published by the Prussian Ministry of War, and translated by Captain Macbean, R. A. After speaking with admiration of the repulse of eleven cavalry charges by an English battalion of the right wing, this distinguished German officer thus refers to the English soldiers: "For coolness, bravery, and interior discipline, there is nothing like them in all Europe; but, on the other hand, they have little manœuvring power, and are extremely slow. The Duke of Wellington himself said to me, when I urged him at Quatre Bras to press the attack more quickly that, that would not do—that one must give the English time and not attack until they are fully formed 'Ah!' I sighed, would that the situation were reversed; would that the English were in position and the Prussians ready for the offensive! From what I see to-day,' said I to the Duke, 'we should then be invincible.' When (he continues) we had to retreat on the 17th, and the Duke asked my opinion as to what was to be done, since Bonaparte would infallibly fall with his whole force upon the English army, he immediately agreed when I proposed to him that he should place himself on the defensive at the Forest of Soignies, and leave the offensive to the Prussians. I did not conceal from him the difficulties of his situation in case he were beaten, but he had already recognised them at a glance. Before we arrived there I said to the Duke, 'If only there were an apparently weak point in the flank of your position so that Bonaparte might assail it furiously, and neglect his own right wing to such an extent that he should fail to discover the march of the Prussians!' And lo! when we arrived, there lay the advanced post of Hougomont, upon which he (Bonaparte) indeed fell."

IT was Charles Dickens's tramp who apprised the novice on the road of a certain casul ward where at Christmas he could count on "the jolliest blow out of beef and taters as ever passed your breast bone." Something approaching to this proud pre-eminence appears to be enjoyed by the Manchester casual wards, which have, as appears from statements at the Board's latest meeting, been praised by an experienced sojourner within their walls as "the best lay downs" with which he is acquainted. Unfortunately, the attractions of these establishments do not appear to be conducive to the love of hard work. The other day, when the question was asked who was prepared to help sweep the snow in the streets out of one hundred tramps only seven held up hands. The master of the workhouse further reports that there are now fifty able-bodied men in his casual ward who are quite able to assist in work of this kind, but somehow their labour does not seem to be available. The problem, however, was stated to "have its difficulties," and, for the present at least, the Board have declined to put pressure on the casuals.

A STORY of heroism is told among the usually prosaic announcements of the *London Gazette* in explanation of the services for which the Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal of the Second Class on George Hoar, boatman of the Tynemouth Coastguard Station. On the occasion of the wreck of the schooner Peggy, during a severe gale with a very heavy sea on the night of the 13th October, 1891, after four men had been rescued from the wreck by means of the rocket apparatus, the captain of the Peggy informed the chief officer of the Coastguard that there was an other man still on board the wreck in a disabled state, he having fallen out of the rigging on to the deck of the vessel in attempting to get into the breeches buoy. George Hoar immediately volunteered to go off to the wreck and bring the man on shore, and was hauled off to the wreck, a distance of 150 yards, through the heavy sea, in the face of a tremendous gale from the south-east. He found on arriving at the vessel that he could not reach the man owing to the hawser having been secured fourteen feet above the deck (where the man lay helpless and in an unconscious state). He then signalled to be hauled on shore again to confer with the chief officer; shortly afterwards he was again hauled off, and on reaching the wreck the hawser was eased, so as to allow him (in the breeches buoy) to reach the man on the deck. As the man was perfectly helpless, George Hoar, with his legs, seized the man round the body, and held him with both hands by his coat collar, and in this manner the two men were safely hauled on shore, the sea at times washing completely over them.

SEVERAL earthquake shocks occurred in Rome on Friday night, 22nd ultimo and caused such a panic in the more crowded quarters, that many of the inhabitants fled from their houses, and, notwithstanding the cold weather, spent the night in the streets and open places. The shocks were felt in the theatres; but the panic there was of short duration. The seisimic disturbance had a distinct effect upon the clocks, some stopping at 11-25 and others at 11-27. Several of the lamps in the streets were extinguished. The shocks were noticed by the Pope, who sent to the Vatican Observatory to make inquiries. The shocks were very generally felt throughout the province of Rome. At Genzano a few houses fell in, but no one was injured. At Civita Lavinia an old tower, dating from the Middle Ages, fell and buried two persons amid the ruins. They were, however, promptly extricated by the gendarmes, who hurried to their rescue. Several houses also are in a dangerous state. A severe shock was also experienced at Velletri, but the damage done is insignificant. The authorities were promptly on the spot, ready to render assistance.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, with the Overland mails of the 29th ult., arrived in harbour at 5-30 yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lord and Lady Ruthven — Mr J W Roe
Mr F C Strong — Mr L Ackroyd

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A P Dent — Rev and Mrs F T Clarke
Rev F T Cole — Mr Thos Swindle
Lt-Col Brig-Surg Barry — Major A Hill
Capt G W B Swiney — Mr Touch
Mr and Mrs Gore Browne — Mr Cunnah

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr G de Bruyn — Mr Paul Dietel
Mr V R Garrison

FROM ADEN.

Lt Commander Dare — Mr Chas Wilson

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

THE COURT.

IN a supplement to the *London Gazette* on Wednesday was published a letter from the Queen, expressing, in touching language, her sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy manifested by her subjects in every part of the Empire in the overwhelming misfortune of the death of her dearly-loved grandson.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Windsor Castle on Saturday for Sandringham.

The Queen has appointed the Marquis of Lorne to be Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

Sir R. Morier's health having improved, the Queen has decided that his services as Ambassador at St. Petersburg shall be retained, and also that Lord Vivian shall be Ambassador at Rome. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Sir E. Monson as Minister at Brussels, and also that of Mr. E. H. Egerton as Minister at Athens.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

The polling in the Rossendale Division of Lancashire to elect a representative in place of the present Duke of Devonshire resulted on Saturday in the return of Mr. Maden, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,225 votes over his Unionist opponent, Sir T. Brooks. The poll was an unusually heavy one.

IRELAND.

Speaking on Sunday at a public meeting at Ennis Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and Mr. T. Harrington M.P., declared their continued adhesion to the policy of Mr. Parnell, and the former maintained that if the Liberal party, when it came into power, should, which he doubted, propose an adequate Home Rule Bill, it would be due to the action of the independent men of Ireland.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League held in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £71 was announced. Mr. Clancy, M.P., claimed the Rossendale victory as a triumph for the independent Nationalists, and he insisted that Mr. Gladstone should make known the details of his Home Rule scheme.

GENERAL.

Sir Oscar Clayton, the eminent surgeon, died on Tuesday, aged 75. The deaths are also announced of Lord Beaumont, aged 44; Dr. F. J. Wood, chairman of Convocation of the University of London, aged 72; of General Sir Arthur Lawrence, aged 84; Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, formerly M.P. for Shoreham, aged 67; General Sir T. W. Macmahon, aged 79; and Dr. Alfred Carpenter, aged 66.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday at Oxford to protest against the erection of a statue of Cardinal Newman on the public ground of that city, and a resolution deprecating the proposition was carried unanimously.

The influenza epidemic continues with unabated virulence throughout the kingdom. The death rates last week in most places were far above the average, notably in London, Brighton, Norwich, and Liverpool.

The convictions against nine bandsmen of the Salvation Army at Easthourne for unlawful assembly were quashed on Saturday by five of the Judges at the Royal Courts of Justice, who unanimously held that the evidence did not support the charges made.

At Eastbourne on Sunday the Salvationists' band again attempted to play on the foreshore. The police protected them from an opposing mob until they began to play on their instruments, when the meeting was dispersed.

The evidence on the charge of breach of trust brought against Mr. Hastings, M.P., was concluded at Bow-street Police-court on Friday, and he was fully committed for trial.

It is announced that the friends of Mrs. Osborne, the plaintiff in the notorious "pearl case," have handed to the police the sum of £350 to repay Messrs. Spink the amount they paid for the jewels.

Five men were convicted on Tuesday at the Central Criminal Court of rioting and attacking free labourers during a strike at the Carron and Hermitage Wharfs last year, and sentences of imprisonment were passed.

A young woman is lying in a dangerous condition in Guildford Hospital from injuries sustained by leaping from a train in motion in order to avoid a man who attempted to assault her.

Mr. Hume Webster, an independent gentleman and a well-known breeder of racehorses at Oxted, near Croydon, committed suicide on Friday.

A young woman, a widow, at Nottingham, committed suicide on Friday, after having murdered her two children.

A meeting of unemployed waiters was held on Tower-hill on Monday to make public the distress among them arising from the abandonment or suspension of public and private festivities in consequence of the death of the Duke of Clarence.

A dispute in the marine engineering trade on the Tyne and Wear has led to a partial look-out, which it is expected will be followed by a general strike of the men.

A young man who was injured in the accident last May by the falling of a bridge near Norwood on Tuesday recovered a verdict against the London and Brighton Railway Company for £1,000 damages.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lt.-Gen. E. Wray, C.B., R.A., Bo. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. H. Francis, R.A., Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. F. S. Stanton, R.E., Ben. Ret.; Gen. Douglas Hamilton, Mad. Inf.; Maj.-Gen. H. E. Walpole, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. J. L. Pearse, Mad Ret.; Col. H. Smalley, Royal (Mad.) Engineers; Surg.-Gen. A. Goodall, F.R.C.S., Mad. Ret.; Rev. M. S. Laing, Ben. Ret.; Mr. J. W. Robertson, Bo. C.S. Ret.; Mr. E. C. Jones, Bo. C.S. Ret.; Mr. A. Elliott, late B.U.C.S.; the Grand Duke Constantine; Lord Alexander Gordon-Lennox; Lord Beaumont; Sir Oscar Clayton, C.B., C.M.G.; Gen. Sir Arthur Lawrence; Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B.; Gen. H. R. Jenson C.B.; Sir J. Lambert; Lady Maude; and Lady Elizabet Cartwright.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, January 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R B Yates, B. — Capt P R Legh, ISC.
Col C S Maclean, CB, CIE, ISC. — Lt R P Jackson.
Lt-Col A G B Ternan, ISC. — Surg-Maj J C Marsden, IMD.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F W R Fryer, CSI, B CS, 1 week — Mr C N Clifton, Bo. 6 mos.
Mr C P Bird, B CS, 1 mo. — Capt P A Buckland, B SC, 1 mo.
Mr A G Chuckerbutty, BCS, 6 mos. — Capt R P S Barnett, Bo SC, 6 mos.
Mr W W Daly, B, 6 mos. — Lt J R Hill, Bo. SC, 15 days.
Mr J A Yates, B, 2 mos. — Lt N E Robin, B SC, 6 mos.
Mr P S Miller, M, 15 mos. — Lt T D Leslie, B SC, 6 mos.
Lt-Col F W Nicolay, B SC, 3 mos. — Lt R R Renton, B SC, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Bridges, B CS. — Lt T S Barton, B SC.
Mr R Richardson, B. — Lt A F P Paxton, M SC.
Mr J P James, M. — Lt R F R Formby, M SC.
Mr J Bradshaw, M. — Lt R C C Creagh, B SC.
Col H R Spearman, B SC. — Lt G J F Soady, B SC.
Lt-Col L B Irwin, B SC. — Lt E W Boudie, B SC.
Capt H D McIntyre, M SC. — Surg-Lt-Col H J Linton, B.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, referring to a rumour current in Rome on Friday that the Pope was dying, says it is difficult to say how it originated, save on the hypothesis that there is a Roman proverb that a "Red Father," a "Black Father," and a "White Father" will die within three days of each other. The Red Father (Cardinal Simeoni, the Prefect of the Propaganda), and the Black Father (Father Anderledy, the General of the Jesuits), have, it is true, paid the debt of nature within three days of each other, and the popular superstition believed that the White Father (the Pope) would complete the trilogy of illustrious dead; but on this occasion "the nation's wisdom" has been at fault, as the Pope is much better in health than he has been for some days past.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. DE B. LYNCH, Bombay Staff Corps, late Commandant 1st Bombay Infantry, has permission to reside out of India.

MAGGIE AND THE MISSIONARY.

WITHIN the last few weeks, writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, I have been somewhat roughly handled by numerous correspondents in relation to the picture of "The Missionary at Home," which appeared in *Truth* of December 31. I never quite knew before what a capacity for violent language and malicious sentiments may be combined with a consuming zeal for the propagation of the Gospel. Most of the letters that I refer to contain serious libels upon my correspondent Maggie. Many others accuse me of having written Maggie's letter myself, and of other high crimes and misdemeanours. I can hardly be expected to publish epistles of this character. Among the more temperate of my critics I find one who signs himself "John Gritton." It is not, I hope, too much to assume that he is the Doctor of Divinity famous under that name. He addresses me in this style:—

Do not, Sir, stab Missionaries unfairly. You may offend Him who stands with the Missionary, and you may hurt those for whom He died.

This, I take it, is Dr. Gritton's manner of conveying his opinion that it is wrong to stab a missionary unfairly, and that if I do what is wrong it will eventually be the worse for me. So far from needing this advice, I consider that it is not half strong enough. I hold that it is wrong to stab anybody unfairly, and that the consequences of such an outrage will be equally unpleasant whether the victim is a missionary or otherwise. As I have no intention of stabbing anybody unfairly, it is unnecessary to discuss this point at any length; but I am quite certain that I should stab a great many people if I were to accede to the request which Dr. Gritton makes, and publish the name of the place from which Maggie's letter was written.

Another correspondent says:—

I confess that I doubt the truth of many of the facts mentioned, but even granting that it is all true, I still think that you have departed from the usual fairness you show in exposing abuses. It is most unfair to insinuate, as you do that missionaries generally resemble the unfaithful specimen described. I fear that you have little personal knowledge of missionary work, and that you have not troubled yourself to obtain correct general information on that point, &c., My correspondent is apparently unaware that this subject has been under discussion in *Truth* at intervals extending over many months past. During that time I have received, published, digested, and commented upon dozens and scores of letters from every part of the world, but more especially from India and China, giving the opinions, on both sides of the question, of missionaries past and present, of laymen abroad who have seen them at work, of clergymen of all denominations at home who have been engaged in furthering the cause. True, I have not, as my correspondent puts it, "personal knowledge of the work." I must frankly admit that I have never been a missionary myself. I have never even seen a missionary in the field. But if I had, I do not know that my knowledge would be substantially enlarged. I claim at the present moment to know quite as much about missionaries as is necessary for the formation of a trustworthy opinion on the subject.

That being so, let me answer the complaint that I "insinuate that missonaries generally resemble the unfaithful specimen described," an idea which seems to possess most of my correspondents. No such insinuation ever entered my mind. There are honest missionaries, and there are humbugs, just as there are honest parsons and humbugs, honest Dissenting ministers and humbugs, honest politicians and humbugs. Under the phrase humbugs I include both the conscious and the unconscious variety of the species. When I allude to some particular parson or politician as a humbug, fifty letters do not reach me by return of post charging me with libelling (in my ignorance) a most deserving class. Why, then, this excitement over Maggie's letter? "Having many personal friends, including a sister, engaged in missionary work" (so continues the correspondent from whom I last quoted), "I know that many are actuated by the highest and purest motives." Having myself personal friends who have betaken themselves to the same field, I was equally sure of this before I found myself fortified by my correspondent's assurance. But I do not assume, nor, so far as I can make out, does my correspondent, that because one or two are actuated by high and noble motives, all must be so actuated, or that in no case do the high and noble motives ever grow in course of time a little rusty. Neither, on the other hand, do I assume that because rustiness is found here and there, rustiness is universal. Of this, however, I am sure, that there is not the slightest reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of Maggie's picture. Dr. Gritton and other correspondents need not attach so much importance to the publication of the name of the *locus in quo*. If they will inquire among the laity—soldiers, merchants, travellers—who have had opportunities of observing the missionary at home in India, they may fix the *locus in quo* of Maggie's picture in a dozen different parts of the Peninsula. During the discussion of this subject in *Truth* last year, many similar statements were sent to me, both from India and China, and I have given my opinion on the cause of the state of things thus described. You find your missionary a house, you give him a comfortable income, you leave him with plenty of agreeables European society—with unlimited dinners, bazaars, lawn-tennis—and he becomes very much the same sort of creature as an endowed parson at home. I do not understand why anybody should find this difficult to believe. It only means that missionary nature is human nature.

Let me repeat here once more what I have said in nearly every previous reference to this subject. My criticism has been directed, not to the missionaries themselves, but to the system of endowing and supporting them by money raised in England. My view is that the Christian Church in China, or Fiji, or anywhere else, should be capable of standing by itself, not be dependent for its existence on foreign contributions. I have the greatest respect for Salvationists, whether they belong to the Salvation Army or not, who live on a scanty pittance, endure all, and suffer all, in order to teach the tenets that they believe conducive to happiness in the next world. But even here I think that there is work for them at home. I cordially agree in the following observations that I find in a speech made by the Speaker last Saturday at Leamington:—

The talk of Darkest Africa, but I am glad to hear Mr. Goddard say that some of the efforts that are being directed to missionary work abroad would better be turned to efforts at home; not because I deprecate missionary efforts abroad, but because there is at our doors a whole field of work to call forth the most heroic missionary effort.

I would recommend those who desire to get at the truth about the Chinese missions and the prospects of Christianity in the Celestial Empire, to read a small volume called "Missionaries in China," by Mr. Alexander Michie, lately published by Mr. Stanford, of Cockspur-street. More especially would I recommend it to missionaries, mission agencies, and mission subscribers. The author writes in a broad and liberal religious spirit, but with undeniable friendliness to the cause of Christianity. His object is to show why the Christian religion provokes in China nothing but a hatred which is continually growing more intense; while Mohammedanism and Buddhism, religions equally foreign in their origin, are everywhere allowed to establish and propagate themselves in peace. That this is the case, little serious doubt can be entertained, though I am prepared to hear it contradicted. "An Englishwoman," who has been nine years in China, writes me a long letter to show that the late, and all preceding riots, have been directed, not against the missionaries specially, but against foreigners in general, and that they have been inspired, not by religious sentiment, but by the interested opposition of the official and propertied classes to the introduction of Western ideas. That there is an element of truth in the last statement is very probable; but only a few days before the arrival of this letter, I received another from an Englishman who has been twelve years in China and who is just as positive on his side that the hostility of the Chinese to foreigners is entirely religious, and that the missionaries are the source of all the trouble which has occurred. Mr. Michie, in his book, considers very carefully the theory that "the masses" in China are influenced against Christians, or against foreigners, by "the classes," and dismisses it as untenable. He thus sums up the present situation:—

It must therefore, we fear, be conceded that the hatred of missionaries is practically universal throughout China, since there is no part of the country where mobs cannot be set upon them with the same certainty as a pack of hounds is put on the trail of a fox.

The converts and adherents form around individual mission stations a thin margin of neutral and even friendly sentiment, but "China's Millions" are, as a body, dead against them, and their native followers are the first object of attack when the mobs rise.

What is more, the hostile feeling is obviously increasing in intensity, and spreading with the spread of the missionaries themselves.

This state of things, after consideration of all the factors in the problem, political and religious, is traced to the missionaries themselves, who fail to touch the Chinese, in Mr. Michie's opinion, because they are hopelessly wrapped up in themselves, their own dogmas, and their own methods; hopelessly out of sympathy with the people whose hearts they wish to reach; ignorant and contemptuous of their ancient ideas and culture; and intolerant even of what is good in their morals and religion. To this conclusion I venture to append my own, already stated in previous articles, namely that this failure of the missionary is a necessary result of the present mission system. "May not," asks Mr. Michie, "the missionaries, who are apt to trace the hand of Providence in everything, recognise something of it even in this—that the Christianisation of China is waiting for men of simple faith, little concerned about themselves or their systems, ready to honour the good wherever found, who will leave the windmills called 'strongholds of Satan' severely alone, and unobtrusively seek entrance to the hearts of living men?" If, as I believe, Christianity really is waiting for such men as these, I also believe that will continue to wait so long as it looks for them at so much a year from various rival offices in London. If the requisite "men of simple faith" ever come, they will come in a different way from that, and subscriptions from English churches and chapels will play a very small part in producing the result.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* publishes the following letter from the Queen to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which was summarised in our telegrams a fortnight ago:—

"Osborne, January 26, 1892.

"I must once again give expression to my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evidenced by

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

SUPPOSING that the bounty referred to above is paid by the Indian Government, I would ask why the Indian Government should be permitted to drain the Home Army in this way? and also, why the Indian Government should itself be so anxious to obtain soldiers, even at a premium? A military correspondent offers a curious explanation of this last problem. He says that the Indian Army is kept very well supplied with valuable horses—chiefly "walers" from Australia—which, by the time they are delivered at headquarters, have cost about £88 per head. Hence the necessity for keeping the regiments up to their full strength in order to provide work for the animals. It thus appears, that while in England we have cavalry troopers without horses, in India they have cavalry horses without troopers. For many reasons I would sooner see the balance adjusted by bringing the superfluous horses from India to England than by taking the superfluous men from England to India.

A Bengal Infantry officer recently drew my attention to certain grievances of the Sepoy, which forcibly remind me of those of my friend Tommy Atkins. The Sepoy, I gather, gets Rs. 30 as "kit-money" on enlisting, but in scarcely a regiment does his kit cost him less than Rs. 35. His pay subsequently is seven rupees a month, out of which, plus an annual allowance of five rupees called a "half-mounting allowance," he has to pay for his food, khaki uniform, Hindustani clothes (two suits), puggris, boots, shoes, bedding, and, in fact, everything but his cloth and serge uniforms. It will surprise no one to hear that he finds it difficult to make the two ends meet. To most readers the wonder will rather be, that he manages to live and clothe himself at all. My informant, who ought to know, says that as a consequence of the inadequacy of his pay, the native soldier is nearly always in debt, or hopelessly impecunious, for the first three years of his service, after which he may earn an extra rupee a month as good-conduct pay, which enables him to get his head above water. The Indian Government is the best judge of its own business, but I should not be disposed myself to place much reliance on the fidelity and devotion of a servant whom I treated in this spirit.

Not long since I gave my reasons for regarding the Black Mountain as a preserve, where Indian warriors may from time to time go hunting for promotion, decorations, and other rewards which give military glory a commercial value. As might be expected, however, this does not apply to the lower ranks. For Tommy Atkins the Black Mountain is anything but a Tom Tiddler's ground. Each man who took part in the last expedition received at the end of the campaign a pair of boots and an allowance of Rs. 4-8 (say 6s. 2d.) as compensation for wear and tear of clothing. One of the men tells me that neither he nor any man in the regiment could possibly replace his worn-out and damaged kit for less than Rs. 20, and that in many cases the amount required would be nearer Rs. 25. In other words, a considerable portion of the cost of these pernicious and profitless little wars is thrown upon the private soldier.

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

I LEARN from India that Colonel Durand's recovery from his wounds received at Gilgit has been considerably retarded by the formation of an abscess; but he was making fairly good progress when last heard of, and hoped to be able to resume active work again within six weeks of the mail's despatch. All the other wounded officers were doing well. The letter speaks of "the heroism of Captain Aylmer, who richly deserves the honour of the Victoria Cross; in fact, the plucky behaviour of everybody, led by a thoroughly able officer, as Colonel Durand has shown himself to be."

Sir Edward Durand, the brother of Colonel Durand of Gilgit, has decided to retire from the Indian Political Service on his creation to a baronetcy. Sir Edward's name is borne on the list of lieutenant-colonels of the Indian Staff Corps, which he joined in 1868 as a subaltern from the 99th Foot. He has lately been employed as Resident at Khatmandoo, in Nepaul, which excellent piece of patronage will thus be left at the disposal of the Indian Government.

The Scarlet Lancers lose their chief this week. Colonel Davison having put in six years in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and being obliged to retire. The command passes to the second senior major, Major Babington, who has been in acting command since Colonel Davison came home from India on leave. A very lucky soldier, Colonel Babington, since he only joined the Service in September 1873 and got his majority in June 1890; but from all accounts, he well deserves his rapid progress in his profession, as he has the reputation of being a very smart cavalry leader.

Rear-Admiral Frederick C. B. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, has been invalided home. His continued ill-health has for some time been a source of anxiety to his friends indeed, he has never been really well since he first went out in April last, and during the recent visit of the Boadicea to Calcutta, he was unable to join in any of the festivities and entertainments that were given in honour of the presence of the flagship. He will be succeeded in command by Rear-Admiral Edward H. Seymour, C. B., who has a most distinguished record of service.

As Portsmouth is usually considered to be the head-quarters of the Royal Navy, so may Liverpool be looked upon as the principal rendezvous of the officers of the Royal Naval Reserve. Writing from that city, a correspondent informs me that these gentlemen consider they have a grievance, which, if sentimental, they none the less hold to be real, against the Admiralty. When the revised Regulations for the Naval Reserve were issued, it was distinctly laid down in them that the officers "shall rank with, but after, officers of the Royal Navy of their corresponding rank." To this nobody could object. Last March, however, a new scheme was promulgated as to the rank and title of officers in the Indian Marine, the first paragraph of which runs:—

"The titles and rank of officers of the Indian Marine to be as hereafter stated, their status being similar to that of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, but senior to those officers in their respective ranks."

Now this the gentlemen of the Reserve consider almost a gratuitous snub. Why should the authorities seemingly go out of their way to exalt the Indian Marine at the expense of the Reserve? It is pointed out, moreover, that the Reserve is much more closely connected with the Royal Navy than is the Indian Marine, inasmuch as there are now on active service in Her Majesty's ships on various stations no fewer than twenty-nine executive officers of the Reserve, who are serving for a year entirely of their own free will, and with the laudable desire of gaining greater experience of, and being more in touch with, the Queen's Service. Surely it is not wise to hurt the feelings of men who are willing to make such sacrifices—for that they do have to make sacrifices is certain.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE disquieting incidents in Persia, arising out of or connected with the recent English tobacco monopoly, continue to be followed in St. Petersburg (the *Times'* correspondent says) with close attention and much malicious satisfaction. The *Novosti*, for example, hopes that in Persia, where the present agitation is directed entirely against the English, Russian diplomacy will be able to supplant English influence by a determined blow. Russia's historical mission is not only to possess the Bosphorus, but also to acquire a second exit to the Indian Ocean through Persia. Until this latter outlet be obtained the whole of Russian Central Asia is only so much dead capital. Access to the ocean by means of the Siberian Railway will not be enough, and, therefore, Russia must know how to take advantage of the present propitious moment in Persia, and not grudge any sacrifice in order to strengthen her influence there.

Nazaro Aga, the Persian Minister, has given to the *Temps* some particulars of the recent disturbances arising out of the tobacco concession to an English company. He states that nearly all the tobacco consumed by Mahomedans is furnished by Persia, as they will use only the tobacco prepared by co-religionists. The concession created great discontent, which was increased by a fanatic, who went about declaring that the Mussulman priests were about to be expelled. Thereupon the theological students collected and, joined by a mob, demanded an explanation from the authorities. After three or four hours' discussion they were convinced that no expulsion was contemplated and dispersed; but a small number, more refractory, had to be fired upon, and several were wounded. The Government gave way first by limiting the concession to exported tobacco, and, this not being enough, by cancelling the concession, the English company receiving compensation. Nazare Aga adds that his latest telegrams make no mention of any disturbances, and he believes tranquility has been restored.

THE Americans are never to be outdone in questions either of money or of sporting records, and now they have perpetrated the biggest "football gate" in the world. The receipts from the recent football match between Yale and Princeton Colleges reached over 30,000 dollars or about £7,250. The biggest "gate" known in England for athletic sports was the £1,200 taken at one of the Oxford and Cambridge gatherings, and yet (says *Vanity Fair*) it only amounts to one-sixth of the amount which the New Yorkers were willing to pay to see a College football match.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

THE financial difficulties which embarrass the Portuguese Government have led to a revival of the suggestion that Portugal should sell some of her colonies. In the Cortes, on Jan. 21, Senhor Ferreira d'Almeida proposed that, as the country had either to pay increased taxes amounting to 10,000 contos of reis or else declare its bankruptcy, the Government before increasing taxes should first propose the alienation of Mozambique, Macao, Timor, Ajuda, and Guinea. The Minister of Finance reserved his reply to this suggestion until after he had presented his own proposals.

The proposal was seriously taken up in the Lisbon press. The *Diario Popular*, the organ of Senhor Marianno de Carvalho, ex-Minister of Finance, observed that the project has the acquiescence of every Portuguese without distinction who dispassionately faces the condition of his country, and is desirous of arriving at a practical solution of existing difficulties. It was of opinion that the proposal to sell the colonies affords the only means of making good the present deficit of 10,000 contos of reis, and urged that the Government by carrying out the proposal could quietly effect the desideratum—financial equilibrium—and avert the danger of tumultuous, and, perhaps, bloody disturbances, which would probably result from a reduction of the salaries of the civil and military services, together with an increase of general taxation on every necessary of life and a suspension of all public works. The *Carro di Nocti*, the organ of Senhor Luciano di Castro, the leader of the Progressist party, thought that before the country resorts to the expedient of disposing of its colonies it should endeavour to obtain the desired financial relief by reducing colonial expenditure, and by granting charters to seriously organised Portuguese companies, instead of to such as have lately been constituted.

It would appear, however, from a telegram dated Lisbon, Jan. 25, that the Portuguese Government do not intend to sell their colonies. In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, Senhor Brandao attacked the proposal of Senhor Ferreira d'Almeida. He declared that Portugal had made Great Britain a present of Mozambique, having lost seven districts, and being left with only three. Captain Ferreira Amaral, Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, declared that the Government was firmly resolved to maintain the integrity of the colonies, the safeguarding of which had been entrusted to it.

Public opinion, said the Minister, was favourable to the retention of the colonies, and the Government would seek to bring about an equilibrium in the Colonial Budgets with the object of obtaining a general financial equilibrium, and of preserving the credit of the nation.

CENTRAL ASIAN EXPLORATION.

So many contradictory statements have appeared respecting Mr. W. M. Conway's proposed expedition to the Mountains of Kashmir and Baltistan that it may be as well to state the actual facts, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Conway will sail for India at the beginning of February with the other members of the party. These are the Hon. C. G. Bruce, who is the son of Lord Aberdare, and a lieutenant in the 5th Goorkha Regt.; Mr. Oscar Eckenstein, the well-known Alpine climber; Mr. A. D. McCormick, the artist; and the Alpine guide Zurbriggen, of Maougnaga. They also take with them a Goorkha soldier, who took part in the recent Miranzai expedition, and who has been over to Europe to practise climbing at Zermatt, under the supervision of Mr. Eckenstein and Zurbriggen. The party will proceed at once to Kashmir, and, after making the necessary preparations, will cross the mountains to Skardo in the upper valley of the Indus above Gilgit. From Skardo they are to follow a valley northwards to the glaciers of the Karakoram range, which divides the northern dependencies of Kashmir from Chinese Turkestan. They propose to make scientific collections and observations, and to prepare a map of the chief glaciers. The expenition is understood to have been subsidised both by the Geographical Society and by the Royal Society. Mr. A. D. McCormick, the artist, who is about to accompany Mr. W. M. Conway's expedition to the Himalayan and Karakoram Mountains of Kashmir, is a native of the north of Ireland. He received his first training in the School of Art at Belfast. He came to London at the end of 1882, and won a national scholarship at South Kensington in the following year. He soon obtained work on the *English Illustrated Magazine* and the illustrated weeklies. He has exhibited etchings at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, but his pictures in oil and water colours have for the most part appeared on the walls of the Royal Society of British Artists. "His Day's Work Done" and "Voices of the Night" attracted attention at the Summer Exhibition of 1891. The latter was at the time described as "the most pleasing and artistic picture in the show."

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

THE Euphrates left Portsmouth on the 23rd ult. for Bombay, after having embarked, in addition to the officers mentioned in our last issue, 46 men for the 7th Hussars, 25 for the 16th Lancers, 20 for the 18th Hussars, 15 for the 19th Hussars, 21 for the 21st Hussars, 158 for the Eastern, Western, and Southern Divisions R.A., and 41 men for the R.H.A., 345 men belonging to the Field and 12 belonging to the Mountain Artillery, 51 for the Northumberland Fus., 71 men for the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt., 155 men for the 2nd Durham L. I., 71 men for the 1st Norfolk Regt., 51 men for the 2nd Scottish Border Regt., and 61 men for the Yorkshire L.I. The total passenger list included the names of 73 officers, 1,176 men, 40 women, and 53 children. Previous to sailing a very smart piece of work was performed on board the trooper by the dockyard engineering staff. Owing to the percolation of sand during her repeated passages through the Suez Canal, the lignum vitæ lining in the after-piece of the screw shaft had become so worn away that not only was vibration set up, but the interior brasses were being injured. The repairing of this kind of defect is always a very troublesome business owing to the confined spaces in which it occurs. The roof of the screw alley has to be removed in order that the forward pieces of shafting may be lifted. The boss is then removed and the damaged portion of shaft pulled inboard. The work was commenced in dry dock, the damaged wood taken out and a new lining substituted, and the machinery was ready for a preliminary steaming alongside in three days.

THE FORGED INDIAN STAMPS CASE.

ALFRED BENJAMIN, twenty-nine, a stamp dealer, of Oval Road, Lambeth; Julian Hippolite Sarpy, thirty-two, a stamp dealer, of the same address; and George Kirke Jeffreys, twenty-four, a clerk, of Grove Road, Bow, were charged on remand at the Thames Police Court, on Jan. 22, with conspiring and confederating with other persons, by means of false pretences and subtle devices, to defraud a number of persons. Among the witnesses who now gave fresh evidence was Detective-sergeant White, who made the following sworn statement:—"I obtained a warrant to search the house in Grove Road. In a cellar I found two printing presses, a number of lithographic stones, one of which bore impressions of Victoria 1s. stamps. I afterwards searched the other prisoner's room at Oval Road, and found a number of stamps and documents. I obtained a warrant at the Mansion House to search a shop in Cullum Street, City, occupied by Benjamin and Sarpy. I found a quantity of stamps and documents, three perforating machines, perforating tools, and a number of bottles containing acid, paint, and printers' ink. I did not see a notice that no stamps were warranted unless asked for, but it might have escaped my attention." Other evidence having been given, the prisoners were again remanded.

THERMOMETER READINGS

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 14.

10 p.m.	74·1

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

6 a.m.	68·4
0 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	81·5

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the London papers:—It is not surprising to learn that the personal estate of the late Cardinal Manning has been dissipated by the benevolence of the generous-hearted Romanist when the following incident is mentioned. Some years ago, when seeking pecuniary aid for a man who had been impoverished by his unselfish labours on behalf of the English peasantry, I wrote to, amongst others, one of the richest men in this country. He replied offering to contribute one guinea, under certain very stringent conditions. My letter to Cardinal Manning for the same object brought me a charming letter from him promising £50 to the fund, and apologising "for the smallness of the gift, occasioned by "the great and pressing claims upon a slender purse."

THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

THE following curious article is from the *St. James's Gazette* of Jan. 27:—

There seems to be a good deal of misconception in the popular mind as to the line of succession to the throne of this empire—perhaps because it is a subject with which for fifty years we have, happily, had no occasion to concern ourselves. The lamented death of the Duke of Clarence has, however, drawn attention to the later genealogy of the royal family; and a certain number of people are evidently confused in their minds as to what would happen were Prince George never to marry. Now, the crown of England descends like a barony in fee, to the nearest heir of the last wearer, be that heir male or female—daughters being, of course, postponed to sons; and in the eventuality to which we have alluded the crown would pass to the Duchess of Fife, and afterwards descend from her to to her at present infant-daughter the Lady Alexander Duff, always supposing that a son was not born to her in the meantime. In that case the son would naturally take precedence. We might then (and the possibility is by no means remote) witness the curious sight of a Marquess of Macduff stepping direct from the Guards, or the benches of the House of Commons, to the throne. So surprising is the ignorance of many people on the subject that there is even a notion that, failing Prince George, the Duke of Edinburgh would succeed to the throne. But there are six lives between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Crown of England. In view of present interest in the succession, the following complete list of every possible heir to the throne claiming through George III. may be useful. There are other heirs descending from earlier monarchs of the House of Brunswick; but they are so exceedingly remote that it is not worth while to trace them.

There are certain personages in the list who would obviously, from motives of public policy, never be allowed to succeed—e.g., the German Emperor; but foreign nationality or the possession of a foreign crown does not of itself vitiate their right. Parliament could, and in the case of the throne passing to a foreign Sovereign undoubtedly would, bar their claim, save perhaps in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh. That Prince will, in the course of nature, be Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg; and in the lamentable and highly improbable case of a failure of all the Queen's more immediate heirs he would have to choose between Coburg and England. The Prince of Wales, it will be remembered, became upon his father's death heir-presumptive to the duchy of Coburg; but, to avoid the inconvenience of a potential British monarch being also the heir of a Continental reigning Sovereign he renounced his rights in Coburg in favour of his next brother. It is sometimes said that such and such a female member of the royal family has "renounced" her right of succession. Upon that we can only say that neither the Act of Settlement, under which the crown devolves, nor any other Act, makes provision for renunciation upon any ground what so ever. It will be observed that the Princess May, whose melancholy position has excited sympathy so wide and so keen, stands last, and that, had she become Duchess of Clarence, she would have been at once elevated from the last to the second place in the list.

DESCENDANTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

1 The Prince of Wales (son).
2 Prince George (grandson).
3 Duchess of Fife (granddaughter).
4 The Lady Alexandra Duff (great-granddaughter).
5 Princess Victoria of Wales (granddaughter).
6 Princess Maud of Wales (granddaughter).
7 The Duke of Edinburgh (son).
8 Prince Alfred of Edinburgh (grandson).
9 Princess Marie of Edinburgh (granddaughter).
10 Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh (granddaughter).
11 Princess Alexandra of Edinburgh (granddaughter).
12 Princess Beatrice of Edinburgh (granddaughter).
13 The Duke of Connaught (son).
14 Prince Arthur of Connaught (grandson).
15 Princess Margaret of Connaught (granddaughter).
16 Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught (granddaughter).
17 The Duke of Albany (grandson).
18 Princess Alice of Albany (granddaughter).
19 The Empress Frederick of Germany (daughter).
20 The German Emperor (grandson).
21 The Crown Prince of Prussia (great-grandson).
22 Prince William Frederick of Prussia (great-grandson).
23 Prince Adalbert of Prussia (great-grandson).
24 Prince August of Prussia (great-grandson).
25 Prince Oscar of Prussia (great-grandson).
26 Prince Joachim Franz Humbert of Prussia (great-grandson).
27 Prince Henry of Prussia (grandson).
28 Prince Waldemar of Prussia (great-grandson).
29 The Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (granddaughter).
30 Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen (great-granddaughter).
31 Princess Frederika of Prussia (granddaughter).
32 The Crown Princess of Greece (granddaughter).
33 Prince George of Greece (great-grandson).
34 Princess Margaretta of Prussia (granddaughter).
35 The Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse (grandson).
36 Princess Louis of Battenberg (granddaughter).
37 Princess Victoria Alice of Battenberg (great-granddaughter).
38 Princess Louise Alexandra of Battenberg (great-granddaughter).
39 The Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia (granddaughter).
40 Princess Henry of Prussia (wife of No. 27) (granddaughter).
41 Princess Victoria Alice Helena of Hesse (granddaughter).
42 Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (daughter).
43 Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein (grandson.
44 Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein (grandson).
45 Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (granddaughter).
45 Princess Franziska of Schleswig-Holstein (granddaughter).
47 The Marchioness of Lorne (daughter).
48 Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) (daughter).
49 Prince Alexander Albert of Battenberg (grandson).
50 Prince Leopold of Battenberg (grandson).
51 Prince Donald of Battenberg (grandson).
52 Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg (granddaughter).

DESCENDANTS OF KING GEORGE III.

53. The Duke of Cumberland (great-grandson).
54. Prince George of Cumberland (great-great-grandson).
55. Prince Christian of Cumberland (great-great-grandson).
56. Prince Ernest of Cumberland (great-great-grandson).
57. Princess Mary of Cumberland (great-great-granddaughter).
58. Princess Alexandra of Cumberland (great-great-granddaughter).
59. Princess Olga of Cumberland (great-great-granddaughter).
60. Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen) (great-granddaughter).
61. Princess Mary Ernestina of Hanover (great-granddaughter).
62. The Duke of Cambridge (grandson).
63. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (granddaughter).
64. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg (great grandson).
65. Prince Frederick George of Mecklenburg (great-grandson).
66. Princess Victoria Mary of Mecklenburg (great granddaughter).
67 Princess Augusta of Mecklenburg (great granddaughter)
68. The Duchess of Teck (granddaughter).
69. Prince Adolphus of Teck (great-grandson).
70. Prince Francis of Teck (great-grandson).
71. Prince Alexander of Teck (great-grandson).
72. Princess May (great-granddaughter).

STAFF CORPS DIRECT COMMISSIONS.

THE following gentlemen, who were successful at the further examination for Sandhurst last November, will join the Royal Military College next month as Indian Staff Corps Cadets. The marks are appended:—

INFANTRY CADETS.

E. M. Taylor	10971	R. W. S. Elliott	8592
S. M. Rice	9538	E. B. Peacock	8572
A. R. S. Methven	907	A. V. W. Hope	8553
A. N. E. Browne	8723	J. R. Bowring	8477
S. V. Byland	8698	R. W. E. Knollys	8377
A. Campbell	8671		

QUEEN'S CADETS.

L. H. R. Ames	5240	F. C. Nicolas	4179

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

W. G. P. Murray	6450	E. Buckle	363
W. A. Light	5745	H. Beauchamp St. John	3523
A. Hewlett	5514	E. de B. Priestly	3065
R. Harness	5373	A. K. Heyland	3064
S. F. B. Dalrymple Hay	3865		

HONORARY QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

G. M. Wylie	7016	J. E. B. Johnson	3594
C. R. Scott-Elliot	5706		

From the above it appears that all elected for the Staff Corps who had the option of doing so, with the exception of two Queen's India Cadets, viz., Mr. Alexis Elphinson and Mr. Oswald Scott Orr, the last mentioned being medically disqualified. Mr. Gordon Macleod Wylie came out forty-eighth on the list at the competitive examination, but he was afterwards awarded an Honorary Queen's India Cadetship, which enables him to enter the Staff Corps. Of the unofficial competitors, the first ten, and also the twelfth, elected for Indian service. This does not look as if the Staff Corps had been boycotted—indeed, it was never more popular than at the present time, if we may judge by the number of applicants for admission.

THE Paris Court of Cassation has confirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal with regard to the so-called Hess Nationality case, which is of considerable importance to foreigners residing in France. Some time ago the claim of a young man named Hess to serve in the French army was disallowed by the Ministry of War on the ground that, though his mother was French, his father was German. By the decision just given, however, his claim has been substantiated; and it follows, therefore, that the sons of foreign residents in France are liable to be called upon to serve in the French army, provided they are born in France of mothers born in France. The British residents in Paris have entered into correspondence with the Ministry of Justice on the subject.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

THE Local Government Board in England has issued a memorandum containing "Precautions against epidemic influenza," which was printed in extenso in the morning papers of Jan. 25. Summarised, the circular amounts to the statement (I) that influenza is spread by infection from person to person. Preventive measures should be taken (a) in the case of old or suffering persons; (b) for inmates of institutions; (c) for first cases in a locality or household when the attacks are early recognised. In such cases:—"A. Separation between the sick and the healthy should, as far as practicable, be carried out. Measures to this end have in some instances been adopted with marked success. B. With isolation should be combined disinfection of infected articles and rooms. Persons suffering from influenza should not expose themselves in public places. Since the propagation of influenza is known to be promoted by the assemblage of large numbers of persons in a confined atmosphere, it is advisable that unnecessary assemblages should be studiously avoided. The ventilation and cleanly keeping of any building in which many people are necessarily collected together should receive special attention. (II) The liability to contract influenza, and the danger of an attack, if contracted, are increased by depressing conditions, such as exposure to cold or to fatigue, whether mental or physical. Persons who are attacked should not attempt to fight against the malady, but should at once seek rest, warmth, and medical treatment. The nature of such treatment does not fall within the scope of this memorandum."

According to the Registrar-General's return for the past week the deaths in London were 1,762 above the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last decade, the rate, which three weeks ago was 33 per thousand, being now 46. The deaths primarily attributed to influenza, which had continuously risen from 19 to 271 during the preceding month, further rose last week to 506, and there were in addition 36 cases in which the baneful malady was noted as a secondary cause. Among the provincial towns Brighton still heads the list by a long way, the deaths there having bounded up from 38 per thousand to 60 within the last month. The statistics of other large towns continued to show the most curious variations.

Speaking on Jan. 26 at the meeting of the Gresham Insurance Company, Mr. Smee, M.R.C.S., said that society had paid £52,700 for deaths caused directly by influenza, which had cost them two and a-half times more loss in two years than cholera had done in forty-three years. Cholera was a disease which was fatal to the ill-fed and dissolute: influenza to the well-nourished and the brain-workers. He believed that influenza had destroyed more persons during the last three months whose lives were of value to their respective countries than cholera had done in the previous fifty years. "Was it not a national scandal," asked Mr. Smee, "that the wealthiest Empire of the world should have withheld the expenditure of a few thousands, so that this insidious disease might have investigated in our biological laboratories? Surely, the Minister, who was the responsible head of our Health Department, could not feel satisfied with his 'scissors-and-paste' report issued under his authority?"

Sir Edwin Arnold is reported to have been obliged to abandon his lecture tour in the United States owing to a severe attack of influenza. He is very depressed, and talks of returning to Japan, for the sake of the climate. The Empress Frederick has a slight attack, and is confined to her room. The special correspondent of the *Chronicle* at Shanghai telegraphs that the health of Li Hung Chang causes great anxiety at the Yamen in Tientsin, and in the palace at Pekin. His Excellency recently had a very severe attack of Russian influenza, which has left him much enfeebled. He has already passed beyond the age allotted to the average Chinaman, and for some time his strength has been declining. Mr. Egerton, the new Minister to Athens, is still confined to his room, but is much better. Sir George Paget continues weak. Lord Alcester has a serious attack, and Lord Winmarleigh's condition is still precarious. Mr. F. C. Burnand is making progress; but will probably not be at work for a fortnight. Mr. H. S. King, M.P., who has been seriously ill at his London residence, Cornwall gardens, South Kensington, suffering from influenza, is now considered to be out of danger, and is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Labouchere, M.P., has again been attacked with influenza, and was confined to his rooms.

It is a curious fact that the staff of the Central Health Department of the kingdom are suffering somewhat severely from the prevailing epidemic of influenza. Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., Secretary, Dr. Buchanan, F.R.S., Principal Medical Officer, Mr. W.H. Power, one of the assistant medical officers, and many others on the staff of the Local Government Board having been absent from duty during the week on this account.

COMMERCIAL TARIFFS AND TREATIES

ACCORDING to a Reuter telegram from Paris, M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed M. Leon Say that the minimum tariff would be applied to Great Britain after February 1 next. The Minister pointed out that if the minimum tariff is accorded to one country it must be granted to all others benefiting by the most-favored-nation treatment. Holland accepts the minimum tariff, and Greece agrees to it for a period of five months. Spain, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland object, considering the duties imposed by it to be too high.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* in a telegram dated January 25, says:—Some English manufacturers and traders applied a fortnight ago to the Director-General of Customs to ascertain the rates to which English goods would be subject under the new tariff. They were told that as the law of December 29 empowered the Government to accord the most-favored-nation treatment, this would be applied to England. At that time, however, no treaty having been signed, the Director-General could not state what was the most favoured nation whose treatment would be applied to England. This gap has now been filled up, for a treaty was signed on the 13th with Sweden and Norway, which grants those countries the minimum passed by the French Parliament. This treaty, which the French Government had Parliamentary power to conclude, must be ratified, and doubtless must have been before February 1, by Sweden and Norway. English exporters will, therefore, simply have to refer to the new minimum tariff to see what customs duties they will have to pay in France. As to the comparison between the old treaty or other tariff and new minimum tariff, the Board of Trade has published a statement from the English stand-point, which is regarded here as the most complete yet issued on the subject.

The Franco-American negotiations, a *Times'* telegram says, are being continued. It is expected that in return for the admission of French sugars and hides into the United States, France will apply the minimum tariff to American timber or other items corresponding in value to the American concessions.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN RUSSIA.

A FEW days ago (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*) the Russian press again pretended to make the discovery that there were a large number of British officers throughout Russia, especially at Kazan, occupied with the study of the Russian language, and that many of them were already in frequent correspondence in very good Russian with fellow-officers in India. As a great many Anglo-Indian officers have been studying in Russia for several years past, the number at present being nominally limited to two such officers in each large town, it is easy enough to imagine that the repetition of this stale news in Russian newspapers is designed to turn, if possible, the prevailing anti-foreign feeling against them. A similar discovery has now been made by a correspondent writing from Central Asia in the *Novoe Vremya*. The writer, in a letter from Prjevalsk, has a great deal to relate about an Englishman, named Johnson, who arrived there from Kashgar in the winter of 1890. This Johnson remained among the Russians at Prjevalsk three months, and gave himself out as a rich retired merchant. He was a keen sportsman and hunted a good deal in the company of officers of the 5th Siberian reserve battalion of the line and sometimes with the Kirghis. For days together he used to remain in the mountains. In the spring he left, accompanied by a Kirghis guide, for Tashkend. The writer seems to insinuate that this Mr. Johnson and a learned German, who is living about forty-five versts from Prjevalsk are possible spies.

THE Pope was sufficiently recovered on Sunday, 24th ult., to be able to celebrate mass, which was numerously attended. It was remarked, however, the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent says, that his Holiness was very pale and looked feeble and worn. The Pope's indisposition caused great uneasiness at the Vatican, inasmuch as a conclave held at the present time would be of exceptionally scanty proportions, the list of cardinals being reduced by nearly twenty, owing to death or illness. To avert this the Pope will hasten forward as much as possible the next Consistory for the appointment of new cardinals.

THE GATACRE DIVORCE CASE.

THE Gatacre Divorce case of which our telegrams gave the result was heard before Mr. Justice Jeune on the 28th ultimo. The hearing of the case was not concluded when the mail left but according to the telegrams a decree *nisi* was granted.

It was a suit by Colonel William Forbes Gatacre for the dissolution of his marriage with Alice Susan Louisa Gatacre, whose maiden name was Kirwan, because of her adultery with General Purcell Fitzgerald. Mr. Ram appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. and Mr. Temple Franks for the other parties; but at the hearing the suit was unopposed. From the statement of Mr. Ram, in opening the case, it appeared that the petitioner is a lieutenant-colonel in her Majesty's Army, and that he is now stationed in Poona, Presidency of Bombay, and serving as adjutant-general of the Bombay Forces. The petitioner and the respondent were married in St. George's, Hanover Square, on December, 16, 1876, and there are two children of the marriage. The petitioner and the respondent cohabited in England, in India, at Mandalay, and in Upper Burma. By arrangement with her husband, Mrs. Gatacre went to England from India in March 1890, and she was to have returned to him here in October of the same year. On the 25th of that month he received a letter from her saying she had left him for ever, and in the following month he received a packet containing her wedding-ring and other jewellery, which was directed in her handwriting. In it there was no statement whatever. The petitioner went to England and made inquiries, which resulted in his finding that, in April 1890, the lady put up at an hotel in Albemarle Street; that she left that hotel for a short time, but returned to it in June, and remained in it some months; that there she was constantly visited by the co-respondent, who stayed with her in some instances as late as one o'clock in the morning; that when the co-respondent was with her she gave orders that she was not at home for any other person; that they went out together at times, and on some of these occasions she did not return till one or two in the morning; that in October 1890 they went to the United States together, and returned together in May 1891, passing as Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald; that they were believed to be living together up to the present time; and that the petitioner having to return to India before the trial his evidence was by leave of the Court taken on commission. The depositions of the petitioner were put in as evidence, and a waiter from the hotel at Albemarle Street gave evidence that a lady, who was subsequently identified in his presence as Mrs. Gatacre, stayed at the hotel in April and June 1890, and was visited in the manner described by the learned counsel by a gentleman who was subsequently identified in his presence as Mr. Fitzgerald. Witness saw them arrive by the Majestic at Liverpool in May last, and there pointed them out, and he obtained from an officer of the ship a passenger list, which he now produced. On it were the names "Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald." There was no cross-examination of the witness. Mr. Ram said he was unable to supply at the moment legal proof that the lady and gentlemen spoken to by the witness were the respondent and the co-respondent. A solicitor who identified them on the arrival of the Majestic had been suddenly seized with influenza; and, though there could be no moral doubt as to their being the same parties, he did not see how he was to get over the legal gap on the instant. He was afraid he could not do so. Mr. Justice Jeune:—No, if you have no one present who could prove that the lady spoken of by the witness is Mrs. Gatacre, the wife of the petitioner, and that the gentleman spoken of by him is the co-respondent, I cannot now pronounce the decree *nisi*; but I shall allow you to produce such evidence at any time, and on its production the decree will be pronounced.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN STATES.

ALTHOUGH the representations of several of the Powers made at Belgrade in consequence of the recent conspiracy against the Prince of Bulgaria have not as yet given rise to any official remarks on the part of Russia, the organs of the Panslavist press are busily discussing the subject. The *Novoe Vremya* finds it quite legitimate that the Bulgarian emigrants in Belgrade should conspire against a Government which has not been recognised by any of the Powers, whose existence is in opposition to the Berlin Treaty and which is consequently illegal. It is of opinion that the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and Rome had no right to take part with the usurper of Sofia. If the answer of the Servian Government, to the remonstrances of the Triple Alliance did not give satisfaction to the Austrian Government, whom the *Novoe Vremya* calls the real promoter of the step taken, Servia would not have been left without substantial support from other Governments having more respect for the Berlin Treaty than the defenders of the Bulgarian adventures, who, thanks to Austria, are able to play a part in the Balkan Peninsula.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* some time before Russia found herself in her present embarrassed position. Austria, in conjunction with two other interested Powers gave the Russian Government to understand that if they attempted to use armed force in Bulgaria they would themselves be met by armed resistance on the part of Austria and the Powers who on that occasion, were acting with her. In reality, the Vienna correspondent observes, it is simply a case of "hands off." It is indispensable for the maintenance of peace and consequently a question of vital interest to Austria that Bulgaria should be let alone. At all events, it is not the Panslavist outcry against the iniquities of M. Stambouloffs' administration that will divert the attention of the European public from the fearful condition of Russia, nor is much alarm likely to be caused in England by the threat of an active policy to be initiated in Central Asia. There is a conspicuous half-heartedness in all that appears just now in the Russian press on foreign politics, which suggests an obvious consciousness that affairs are much too serious at home to think of aggressive enterprise abroad. For the present, at all events, Russia cannot be considered as very dangerous, either in Europe or in Asia, though, of course, it would be folly to trust too much to her momentary disablement.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram announces that it is generally considered in diplomatic quarters there that there is no reason why Russia should discuss the Pamir question jointly with the British and Chinese Governments, and that, should the necessity arise for negotiating with these two countries on the subject, Russia would treat with each separately, the view taken being that, although Great Britain might, on the strength of her protectorate over Afghanistan, defend the interests of that country, she could not interfere in any disputes between Russia and China, the latter being completely independent of Great Britain. With regard to Afghanistan, the Russian Government charges that State with encroachments in the Pamir region, where the Ameer is alleged to have arbitrarily extended his dominions beyond the limits fixed by the Convention of 1873. It is, moreover, claimed that Russia has full rights over the Pamir territories, the ground alleged being that they belonged to the Khanate of Khokhand, and consequently became Russian possessions when that Khanate was annexed by Russia.

MOST distressing details have reached St. Petersburg concerning the fate of the 14,000 peasants who emigrated to Siberia from the famine-stricken districts. Being destitute of money and provisions, they were unable to proceed beyond the Siberian town of Tiumen, where they are now living in rudely constructed wooden sheds, which are devoid of anything in the shape of heating appliances and afford little shelter against the weather. The unfortunate people are consequently nearly frozen and numbers are dying from typhus, scarlet fever, and measles

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JANUARY 22.

1st Dragoons—Lieut R H Carr-Ellison to be Capt., vice A P Mesham, deceased; Lieut J M Rogers to be Capt, vice R H Carr-Ellison, seconded for service with the Bechuanaland Border Police; Sec Lieut E Making, from the 4th Batt, the Essex Regiment, to be Sec Lieut in succession to Lieut J M Rogers.

2nd Dragoons—Capt F H T Hawley to be Adjt, vice Capt J Crabbie, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

4th Hussars—Lieut C H B Gaine, from the 4th Batt the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieut, vice A O Francis, promoted.

11th Hussars—Capt T M Jones-Tailby is seconded for service as an Adjt of Yeomanry Cavalry.

14th Hussars—Sec Lieut W Prevost to be Lieut to complete establishment.

17th Lancers—Lieut-Col and Col S M Benson, on completion of four years' service in command of the regt, is placed on half-pay.

20th Hussars—Lieut H Bremner, from the 3rd Batt Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Sec Lieut in succession to Lieut W O Vaughan, promoted.

Greadier Guards—The undermentioned Capts retire from the service, receiving a gratuity:—E C Ellice and A H Thistlethwayte. Lieut W H Astell resigns his commission.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col H C G Dugdale, from Lieut-Col half pay to be Colonel to command the Rifle Depot, vice Col G Hatchell, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt R L Blosse is seconded for service as an Adjt of Volunteers. Gent Cadet G F C B Scott, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, vice H T E Sandwith, deceased.

The Gloucestershire Regt—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—

S Duncan, vice C J Vines, seconded; S Willcock, Adjt, to complete establishment; B O Fyffe, in succession to Maj R W P Lodwick, appointed to the Army Pay Department. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—J O'D Ingram, vice S Duncan; and C W Long, vice B O Fyffe.

Capt and Brevett-Maj C F Gambier, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Staff Capt at Head-quarters, vice Capt J Haughton, Indian Staff Corps, who has resigned that appointment.

Indian Army—The surname of Maj-Gen F S Iredell, Bombay Infantry, placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in the *Gazette* of Jan 12, 1892, is as now, and not as therein stated.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following alterations of designation in the rank of officers of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers:—

Surgs-Maj, ranking as Lieut-Cols to be Surg-Lieut-Cols

Surgs-Maj, ranking as Majs, to be Surg-Majs.

Surgs, ranking as Capts, to be Surgs-Capts.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 26.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col H W L Hime, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col L Downes, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col A Brown, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice H W L Hime; Lieut-Col A W White, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice L Downes; Maj E F Becher is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Capt W F L Lindsay to be Maj, vice D W Buckle, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt R Bannatine-Allason to be Maj, vice E F Becher; Capt A Burmester retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Capt M M Weekes resigns his commission.

The undermentioned officers are placed on the Seconded List:—Capt G E Benson, for service on the Staff; Capt E J Granet, for service on the Staff; Capt A R Braid, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department; Capt W J Underwood, for service as an Adjt of Volunteers; Capt H C G Taylor for service as an Adjt of Militia; Capt W Osborne (District Officer), for service as an Adjt of Volunteers; Lieut G F MacMunn, for service with a Bombay Native Mountain Battery.

To be Captains—Capt W A Smith, from the Seconded List, vice G E Benson; Capt W N Lloyd, from the Seconded List, vice E J Granet; Capt T W Powles, from the Seconded List, vice A R Braid; Capt H B Gundry, from the Seconded List, vice W J Underwood; Capt F B Jackson, from the Seconded List, vice H C G Taylor; Capt A J Lindsay (District Officer), from the Seconded List, vice W Osborne (District Officer); Lieut A H S Goff, vice W F L Lindsay; Lieut R A Kaye, vice M M Weekes; Lieut A F Pullen, on the Seconded List; Lieut H B Dodgson, vice R Bannatine-Allason.

Lieut C A Borrett resigns his commission.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut C E Lawrie, from the Seconded List, vice N M'I Morrison, deceased; Lieut F N Friend, from the Seconded List, vice A H S Goff; Lieut F Jones, from the Seconded List, vice R A Kaye; Sec Class Master Gunner H G W Jennison to be Lieut (District Officer), vice H Orchard, promoted; Serg-Maj T Lacy to be Lieut (District Officer), vice J Russell, seconded for service as an Adjt of Volunteers.

The appointment of Gent Cadet R K Scott, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, is antedated to July 16, without back pay prior to Nov 1, 1891.

To be Second Lieutenants.—Sec Lieut H J P Jeffcoat, from the Wicklow Artillery, vice H B Dodgson; Lieut G D Wheeler, from the Limerick Artillery, vice C A Borrett.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut-Col E M Lloyd, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on retired pay; Maj A C Alexander to be Lieut-Col, vice E M Lloyd; Capt and Brevet-Maj P T Buston to be Maj, vice A C Alexander.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—J H L'E Johnstone, vice E F Rhodes, retired, and J A Gibbon, vice Brevet-Maj P T Buston.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieuts.:—

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—P M Robinson (Queen's Cadet), vice G C Arkwright, deceased; A H Sanders, in succession to Lieut C J Stanton, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regt—H E R Boxer (Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut C E S Ball-Hughes, resigned.

The Devonshire Regt—A F Dalzell, in succession to Lieut C D Field, seconded; A B C G Crawford, in succession to Lieut E Fit G M Wood, seconded.

The East Yorkshire Regt—A P C H Wade, in succession to Lieut W H Armstrong, seconded; F H Lock, vice G Moffitt seconded.

The Royal Irish Regt—J C H M'Caskill, in succession to Lieut W T Blunt, deceased.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—H A Fulton (Queen's India Cadet), vice W A F Williamson, seconded.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—V Lewis, in succession to Lieut F V S Churchill, promoted into the Gloucestershire Regt.

The Cheshire Regt—H F Cooke, in succession to Lieut D B Thomas, promoted.

The South Wales Borderers—H W E Parker, in succession to Lieut W H Norris, resigned.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—C E Tuson, in succession to Lieut. E Johnson, promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regt—A A P Waller, in succession to Lieut S Duncan, promoted; A W D Harrington (Queen's India Cadet), in succession to Lieut B O Fyffe, promoted.

The East Lancashire Regt—E D Cheales, in succession to Lieut W C H Bunbury, seconded.

The Border Regt—A F H Figott (Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut P J Bellamy, promoted.

The Dorsetshire Regt—R T Roper, in succession to Lieut J M Harrison, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—C. R. S. Woods, in succession to Lieut. H. Davies, seconded; M. A. Ord, in succession to Lieut. C. G. Stewart, appointed Adjt.

The Welsh Regt.—G. D. Campbell, in succession to Lieut. F. X. de M. de Chapelle, resigned.

The Oxfordshire Lt Inf—A C Edwardes (Queen's India Cadet), in succession to Lieut D J Barton, promoted; A C Stewart, vice F J Moberly, seconded.

The Essex Regt—H C S Heath, in succession to Lieut J S Moore, seconded.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—W E Fye (Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut A E Barnard, seconded.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Lt Inf)—W L Cotton, vice S L Reynolds, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—G L Catrell, in succession to Lieut J E D Ward, promoted; R J H Fulford (Queen's India Cadet), in succession to Lieut A F Randolph, promoted.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—C H B Lees, in succession to Lieut A E Beadon, seconded.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—The Hon. E O Murray, on augmentation.

The Connaught Rangers—W A White, vice J B Bedford, seconded; G E Playne, vice W T C Poole, seconded; R R Challenor, in succession to Lieut A Moore, seconded.

Half-Pay—Major D W Buckle, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Col B G Oldham, half-pay Royal Engineers, retires on an Indian pension.

Lieut-Col and Col J Younger, half-pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col and Col E Stephens, half-pay Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay.

THE NAVY.

Rear-Admirals—G D Morant to be Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard (Jan. 25); W R Kennedy appointed to the command of the East Indies Station (Jan. 26).

Commander—C H Cross to Cossack (undated).

Lieutenant—Sir Watt Gray to Pigeon in command (undated); J C Soady to Pigeon; C S Hickley to Boadicea (Jan. 26).

Naval Cadets—A T Stewart to Boadicea.

Chief Engineer—T Lane to Cossack;

Engineer—H C B Peel to Pigeon; J W Ham and P F Faulkner to Cossack; S Aston to Assaye; J H Pell to Plassy.

Assistant-Engineers—C H Hill to Assaye; R S Jennings to Plassy.

Surgeons—R Hardie, M B, to Cossack; E Cuffey, M B, to Pigeon; and J A Robinson, M B, to Starling.

Paymaster—W A Green to Cossack.

Assistant, Paymasters—B B Creagh to Pigeon; A R G Beal to Duke of Wellington (Feb. 2).

Gunners—E H Beldwin to Pigeon.

Boatswains—J Prentice to Cossack.

FEDERATION FOR NAVAL DEFENCE.

LORD BRASSEY in the *Nineteenth Century* writes.—In Australia proposals for federation were recently brought forward by Sir Harry Parkes, with the support of leading men on both sides of politics in all the colonies. The conference of delegates which met at Sydney addressed itself to its task with great ability and earnestness. All were agreed that federation was desirable. The Bill embodying the resolution of the conference was drawn up by Sir Samuel Griffiths, with the skill of a master in the art of the parliamentary draftsman. The scheme for federation, though launched under such favourable auspices, was coldly received. In support of the proposals for federation, the necessity for common action in relation to defence was the chief argument which could be urged. In Autralia the working-man governs. The constituencies are keenly interested in questions directly affecting the condition of the masses. Fiscal policy and the regulation of labour are vigorously debated. There is no fear of invasion. The only possible enemies are at a remote distance, and nothing is likely to happen in the near future to disturb the sense of security. For these reasons the people of Australia seem lukewarm on the subject of federation. In the absence of some urgent practical necessity, many considerations make against it. Every plan which can be proposed involves some more or less considerable surrender of powers on the part of the local Governments to the central Government. Men whose sole interests are concentrated on the city or the district in which they live, and on the social and material advancement of the community to which they belong, are reluctant to place themselves under the rule of a Government over which they can exercise only a partial and limited influence. Under existing arrangements the people of Sydney prefer to be ruled by an assembly of their own creation. In a Federal Assembly they would share their electoral power with Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, from which they have hitherto been divided by local jealousies, carried to a degree of intensity that may seem exaggerated and overdrawn to us, who belong to a larger and older community. The strong local sentiment, which is an impediment to federation, has its value in encouraging men to those sturdy efforts which are needed in the building up of a nation.

It is open to question whether colonial federation would really advance the larger cause of imperial federation. The people of a federated Australia would be more confident in their own unaided resources, and consequently less disposed to sacrifice any portion of their political independence in order to obtain the advantage of a more perfectly organised system of imperial defence. It is not intended to imply that the links which now bind Australasia with the mother-country are near being broken. At the conference in Sydney one voice, and one alone, was raised to suggest that the time was shortly at hand, if it had not already come, to declare the independence of Australia. The suggestion of Mr. Dibbs was received with unanimous disapproval. It called forth the warmest manifestation of affection for the old country, and in this expression of cordial feeling, Mr. Dibbs himself heartily joined. The policy of preserving the union was vindicated at the Sydney conference, not merely from motives of sentiment and sympathy, but by arguments of a practical nature, which were generally accepted as conclusive. Why, it was asked, should the present happy relations be disturbed? With the fullest and most unreserved liberty of self-government, what reason was there for complaint? What advantages could be gained from a change which would be a change in name only? Contrasting the government of the self-governing colonies with that of the United States, the expenser of Presidential elections were greater than those of our ancient monarchy. In the more important question of control over the executive, it was urged that the people exercise a greater power under constitutions framed after the British model than is permitted by the constitution of the United States.

While no practicable scheme has suggested itself for welding together more closely the several parts of the British Empire in time of peace, in war it would be quickly seen that blood is thicker than water. The instinct of self-preservation would show that in union there is strength. The author of "The Last Great Naval War" has rightly said that if ever federation comes it will follow upon some doughty deed done by colonial forces in the Pacific, while the old country has been fighting her own battles bravely nearer home. When the support, which all the members of the British Empire can give one another, has been illustrated by experience, the desire will be stronger on both sides to maintain the imperial connection.

We cannot anticipate all the developments of the future. Under existing conditions as to population and wealth, it does not seem feasible to make any change in the conditions of the partnership between the colonies and the mother-country which would be acceptable to the former. To create a council, on which the colonies should be powerfully represented, for the control of foreign policy and imperial defence would involve a loss of dignity and a curtailment of the sphere of action of the House of Commons, which would only be accepted in return for far greater services and contributions to the cost of imperial defence than the colonies could now render. Another generation may see great changes in the relative positions. In the mother-country the rate of increase in the population may diminish. It may be more and more difficult to expand our trade and industries when our exports are excluded from the markets of all manufacturing countries by the insurmountable barrier of a protectionist policy. Meanwhile, the colonies, having the advantage of vast and fertile tracts as yet unpeopled and uncultivated, may continue to advance by leaps and bounds. They may be able to contribute more, while we are less able to bear unaided the burdens we now carry with ease. If the colonies were prepared to contribute by millions sterling to the cost of maintaining the army and navy, the taxpayers of the mother-country would probably be well content to accept some extensive modifications in the constitutional functions of the House of Commons. Proposals to create an Imperial Council of Foreign Affairs and Defence might then be received with favour. But the time has not yet come for sweeping changes. We can profitably occupy ourselves with plans for combining resources and co-operating for mutual protection against external foes. . . . The statesman, who in the fulness of time, shall bring about the federation of all English-speaking peoples, will have done a signal service, not only in the consolidation of kindred races, but in creating a powerful instrument for establishing peace and extending civilisation.

REPLYING to Senhor Chrysostomo on January 23, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the Goa treaty had ceased to exist. Documents relative to the negotiations in the matter would be supplied to members of the Cortes at an early date. He said that the negotiators did not agree upon a basis of accord, and the treaty being about to expire a proposal was made to England for its prolongation for some time, to which England declined to consent. M. de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, has been summoned to Lisbon. It is understood, a Lisbon telegram says, that his Excellency will take the opportunity of pressing forward the arrangements for the construction of the Pungwe River Railway, and will also transact business with regard to the negotiations connected with the lapse of the Anglo-Portuguese Goa Treaty.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. HASTINGS, M. P.

AT Bow Street, on Jan. 22, before Sir John Bridge, Mr. G. W. Hastings, M. P., was brought upon remand on a charge of fraud. Mr. Edward Nevinson, solicitor of Malvern, stated that since April 1886 he had acted as solicitor for the Hon. Mrs. Roper Curzon, named in the will of the late Major John Brown as Harriett Ann Brown. Since October last he had acted as solicitor for Major Frederick John Brown, plaintiff in an action brought in the Chancery Division in respect of the present trusts. On Sept. 1, 1891, he wrote to the defendant stating that particulars were required as to the investment of the trust funds, as Mrs. Curzon wished to make a settlement. The defendant called upon him and said that he could furnish a list of the investments, but that it was unnecessary, as under the will of Mrs. Curzon's father her property was so tied up that she could not make a settlement. Witness wrote again, and on Sept. 18 defendant called and said that he had mislaid the list of investments, but that he could write it out. He did so in witness's presence, the list he made showing 15,000l. invested in Pelsall Coal and Iron debentures, 4,600l. in Great Western Railway stock, 3,600l. in Great Eastern Railway stock, 4,000l. secured on mortgage of the Malvern rates, and 3,715l. in Caledonian Railway stock. Witness made independent inquiries as to these investments, and on Sept. 29 again wrote to Mr. Hastings. He referred to the fact of the 4,600l. Great Western stock and the 3,600l. Great Eastern stock no longer standing on the books in the names of the trustees, and to the 4,000l. mortgage on the Malvern rates having been paid off in January 1889, and requested information on these points. He asked where the funds had been transferred. He sent this letter to the defendant's house at Malvern, but received no reply, and having made further inquiries wrote again on Oct. 6 pointing out that instead of 15,000l. only 5,000l. was invested in Pelsall debentures. He received a telegram stating that the defendant would call on him, but wrote again on Oct. 19 declining an interview, and requesting that, in face of the position of affairs, the defendant would communicate with him through his solicitor. Soon after a writ was issued in the Chancery Division against the defendant. On Nov. 28, in pursuance of an order made by Mr. Justice Kekewich for the delivery of all papers in the case, witness, with a representative of the defendant's solicitor, attended at Lloyd's Bank, Malvern. They were shown a box marked Major J. H. Brown, in which were 5,000l. of Pelsall debentures, and 4,100l. in debentures of the Loan and Trust Investment Company, together with a list of securities handed over by the bank to the defendant and signed for by him. There was no reference in the list to the 15,000l. invested in mortgage on the Malvern College property. Mr. Avory said that that was his case. Mr. Lickfold said that the defendant would reserve his defence. He made a strong application for bail, stating that substantial sureties could be obtained, and urging that the defendant had returned to this country and voluntarily surrendered himself. Sir John Bridge: He did not come back to meet the charge. Mr. Lickfold: The charge had not been made. Sir John Bridge: But he was aware that it was hanging over his head, as the entries in his diary show. I shall require the same bail that I mentioned before. This was, the defendant in 10,000, and two sureties in 5,000. He was then formally committed for trial.

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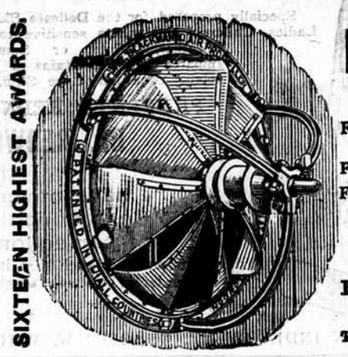

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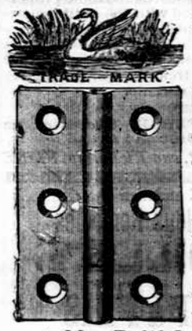

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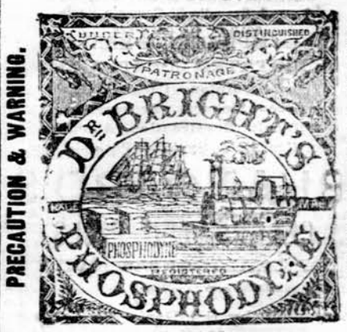

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